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By JAMES GREENWOOD,
Author of the *Engliſh Grammar*, and late Sur-Maſter of St. PAUL's-SCHOOL.

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Mr. *Rollin*, in his *Belles Lettres*, Vol. I. page 8. gives the following Recommendation of the foregoing.

I know of no Book, which may be more uſeful, and at the ſame Time more agreeable to Youth. It contains excellent Principles of Morality, collected with great Order and Judgment; with very affecting Paſſages of Hiſtory upon every Article. I know ſome very conſiderable Perſons who acknowledge themſelves to have found a great deal of Pleaſure in reading it.

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THE

THE PREFACE.

THE *burthening of the* Memory *with more* than is neceſſary, *at the Entrance upon any* Study, *is certainly a great Diſcouragement to the* Learner. *I have therefore, in the* preſent Vocabulary, *avoided every* Thing *that is not of* immediate Uſe, *as* Foreign to the Deſign; *and induſtriouſly* omitted *that vaſt Heap of* Words *with which our common* Word Books *do ſo rightfully ſwell. And this I have done, not with an Intention to arraign the Things of this* Kind *already Printed, or to condemn them as uſeleſs, until I am better acquainted with their* Authors Intentions; *But this I will allow myſelf to affirm,* That they are by no means properly adapted to School Purpoſes. *For why ſhould a Perſon that is to be prepared for the Reading of* Corderius, Phædrus, *&c. be led through a Crowd of* Modern Barbariſm, *and loaded with a Multitude of Words which the* Romans *never heard of; and ſo conſequently will never be met with in any* Claſſic *or good* Latin Author? *a few of which I ſhall take the Liberty to* Inſtance, *as they ſtand in the* Books *already abroad. Such are* Ingratitudo, Groſſularia, Ribes, Leviſticum, Nicotiana, Piſtacia, Aurantium, Papio, Hyſpaniolus, *&c.*

Not

Not to mention the Abundance of wrong Significations *which they have given to* Latin Words; *a Fault ſcarce excuſable, ſince it betrays the Learner into ſuch Miſtakes as will for ever hinder his true underſtanding of a* Roman Author. *Such are their rendering* Arbuſtum *for a Shrub*; Carmen *for one ſingle Verſe*; Humilitas *for the Virtue that is contrary to Pride*; Humilis *for one that is enduded with it*; Camera *for a Chamber*; Caminus *for a Chimney*; Æs *for Braſs*; Pædagogus *for a School-Maſter*; Albumen *for the White of the Eye*; Laurus *for a Laurel. And an endleſs number of the like, which to repeat would be as unpleaſant here, as they are unprofitable where they are. It would be too tedious likewiſe to take Notice how often they confound* Adjectives *with* Subſtantives, *uſing them as ſuch: The putting in of* Phraſes; *the giving* Latin Names *to* Modern Things; *the uſing* Circumlocutions, *or two or three Words to expreſs one in* Engliſh; *the throwing in of ſo many Compounded Words upon the* back *of one another. And laſtly the inſerting only of* Nouns, *as if* Speech *was made up of but* one ſort of Words.

Whereas a Vocabulary *ought to contain a* Stock *of pure* Primitive Words, *and ſuch principally, as will be required to be known in the reading the firſt eaſy* School Authors; *Which when the* Scholar *is once Maſter of, he will daily and inſenſibly be* increaſing, *as he proceeds to other Books; where the Senſe aſſiſts the Memory, and which will a thouſand Times more effectually acquaint him with their true Signification than a Heap of barren* Words, *as they are drily ſtrung together in the Ordinary* Nomenclatura's.

This following Collection, I ſuppoſe, will be abundantly ſufficient for the fitting the Learner to enter upon the reading of Corderius, *the* Latin Teſtament, Eraſmus,

Eraſmus, Phædrus, Æſop, Cato, Ovidii Triſti, &c. *the Words being moſtly* Primitive, *and ſuch as frequently occur in the Books aforementioned. Indeed, here and there you will meet with a* Compounded Word, *but that is but ſeldom; and which we were forced to receive, becauſe it is obſerveable, That ſome* Derivatives *and* Compounded Words *are often more uſed than the* Simple *and* Primitive.

Care has been taken to let no Word come in here, but what is purely Roman, *and has the Authority of ſome one, or more of the* Claſſic Authors: *and if, for Method ſake, we have been obliged ſometimes to make uſe of a word leſs pure than the reſt, or whoſe Signification may be more doubtful, we have not failed to ſet a Mark upon it as ſuch, or thrown it under the Page among the Notes.*

The True and Primitive Signification of the Words as uſed among the beſt Authors, is given, almoſt all Metaphorical and borrowed Significations being laid aſide, that ſo the Learner might not only have pure Words, *but alſo a clear underſtanding of their Meaning.*

I have omitted ſeveral Words, which may be eaſily deduced from ſome other; For, when a Boy knows that Legere *is Latin for* to Read; Audire, *to* hear, *and can tell what the Supines ſignify, he may be eaſily taught how that from the firſt* Supine, *by changing* Um *into* Or, *a* Noun Subſtantive *is formed which ſignifies the* Doer; *as from* Lectum, to read, *comes* Lector, *a* Reader. *From* Auditum, to hear, *comes* Auditor a Hearer. *So when he has learned the* Significations *of* Vocare, Ponere, Venire; *if he be informed That theſe* Prepoſitions, Ad, Con, De, In, Præ, Pro, Re, Sub, Super *being compounded, ſignify* To Together; Down *or* From; In *or* Upon; Before *or* Firſt; Forth Back *or* Up Under Upon *or* Over;

he

he will preſently know that Advocare *ſignifies to* call to; Convocare to call together; Devocare to call down; Invocare to call upon; Præponere to put before; Preponere to put forth; Reponere to put back; Subponere to put under; Supervenire to come upon or over. *So he that knows what* Amicus Avarus *ſignifies will ſoon learn what* Amicitia Avaritia *means; As he that knows what* Liber Culter *are, will ſoon tell you that* Libellus is a little Book, Cultellus a little Knife. *Likewiſe by him who hath learnt that* Tepere, Calere, *ſignify* to be Warm, to be hot; *the Significations of* Tepor, Calor, *will be preſently underſtood.*

I have indeed put in three *or* four Verbal Nouns, *or Nouns which are derived of Verbs, as* Paſtor, Arator; *but the ſo doing was needful, in order to make ſome other Words the better to hang together.*

One thing to be obſerved is That in the compoſing of this little Book, reſpect has been had all along to thoſe Words that are moſt uſual in the Latin Tongue *and not in the* Engliſh; *ſince this is a* Vocabulary *for the Learning of the* former Language *and not of the latter. Beſides many things which do frequently occur in our* Tongue, *were unknown to the* Romans; *and therefore you cannot expect* Latin Words *for them; ſince the* Romans *could not give* Names *to things they knew nothing of.*

As to the Method, *I have made choice of the moſt* Natural *and* Entertaining *that the Subject is capable of; and diſtributed Matters into ſuch an Order that the Learner may at the ſame time and with the ſame Pains, with the* Knowledge *of the Words,* underſtand *the things* themſelves *which they* expreſs, *with their* Order *and* Dependance *upon one another. And the*

the better to fix both *upon the* Memory *of the young* Readers, *and to give them as clear an* Idea *as poſſible of what they learn, I have cauſed little* Draughts *and* Pictures *to be made of ſuch* Things *as are* known *and* diſtinguiſhed *by their* outward Shapes, *with References to the Words that mention them. We have Printed the Words that came from the* Latin *in the* Roman *Characters; and added the Preterperfect Tenſes and Supines to the Verbs.*

NOTE.

THE young Reader is to take Notice, That the *Figures* (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) *&c.* refer to the ſame Numbers in the *Pictures* as thoſe in the *Cut* do to the ſame Figures among the *Words:* And that *m* ſtands for Maſculine, *f* for Feminine, and *n* for Neuter. Alſo that a ſhort Syllable is marked thus [˘] and a long Syllable thus [¯]

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THE

I Philip Moule

THE LONDON VOCABULARY.

Of THINGS

A THING *hath*
A Name
A Sign
A Mark or *Note*
A Mode or *Manner*

RES, ei, f.
Nōmen, nominis, n.
Signum, i, n.
Nŏta, æ, f.
Mŏdus, i, m.

A Kind	Gĕnus, ĕris, n.
A Part	Pars, tis, f.
Or Member	Membrum, i, n.

A PART is

An Half	Dīmĭdĭum, i, n.
A Fragment or broken Piece	Fruſtum, i, n.
A Crum or little Piece	Mīca, æ, f.

THINGS *have alſo their*

Cauſe	Cauſa, æ, f.
Nature	Nātūra, æ, f.
Fortune	Fortūna, æ, f.
Beginning	Prinсĭpĭum, ii, n.
End	Fīnis, is, d.
Order	Ordo, ĭnis, m.
Time	Tempus, ŏris, n.
Number	Nŭmĕrus, i, m.
Place	Lŏcus, i, m.
Space	Spătĭum, i, n.

A THING *is*

The World	1	Mundus, i, m.
A Body		Corpus, ŏris, n.
The Sky	2	Æthĕr, ĕris, m.
A Spirit		Spīrĭtus, us, m.

GOD *created the World out of*

Nothing	Nĭhĭlum, i, n.

In a BODY *there is*

Matter	Māterĭa, æ, f.
Form	Forma, æ, f.
Figure	Fĭgūra, æ, f

In

In the SKY *there are*

The Sun 3	✣ Sōl, is, m.
The Moon 4	✣ Lūna, æ, f.
A Star 5	✣ Stella, æ, f.

Whence cometh

Light	✣ Lūx, cis, f.
A Sun Beam 6	✣ Jŭbar, is, n.

When Light is withheld, there is made

A Shadow	✣ Umbra, æ, f.
Darkneſs	✣ Tĕnĕbræ, ārum, f.

A SPIRIT *is*

God	✣ Dĕus, i, m.
An Angel 7	✣ Angĕlus, i, m.
A Mind	✣ Mens, tis, f. ✣ *Or*, ˘Anĭmus, i, m.
A Soul	✣ ˘Anima, æ, f.
A Devil	✣ [1] Diăbŏlus, i, m.

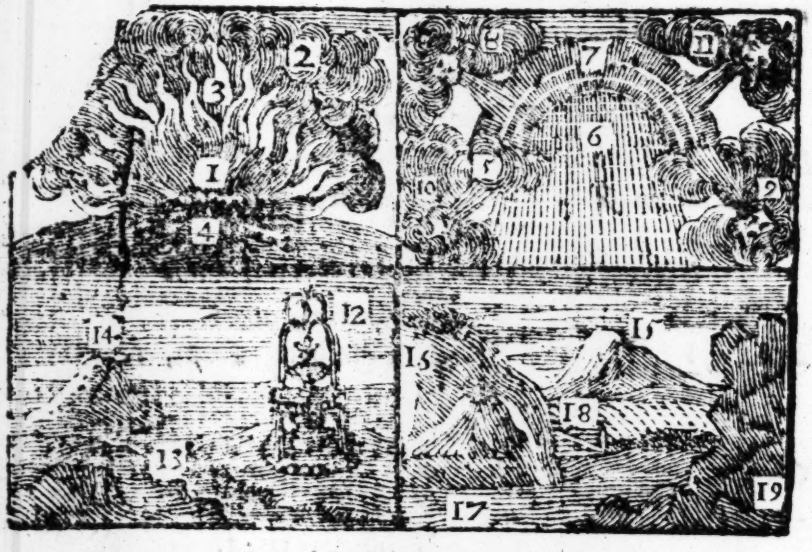
Who inhabit

Heaven 8	✣ [2] Cœlum, i, n.
The Element	✣ Elĕmentum, i, n.
Hell	✣ [3]

---

[1] This is only uſed by Eccleſiaſtical Writers.
[2] In the Plural *Cœli. Cœlorum*, m.
[3] *Loci Inferni.*

II. *Of the* ELEMENTS



In the WORLD *are Four* ELEMENTS, *or* Beginnings *of all Things.*

FIRE	✣ IGnis, is, m.
AIR	✣ Aēr eris m.
WATER	✣ Aqua æ f.
EARTH	✣ Tellus ūris f.

From the FIRE (1) *cometh*

A Spark	✣ Scintilla æ f.
Smoke 2	✣ Fūmus i m.
A Flame 3	✣ Flamma æ f.
Soot	✣ Fūlīgo ĭnis f.

In the FIRE *are*

A Firebrand 4	✣ Torris is m.
A live or hot Coal	✣ Prūna æ f.
Embers or hot Aſhes	✣ Făvilla æ f.

After

After the FIRE *there remains*

A dead Coal	Carbo ōnis, m.
A dead or quenched Brand	Tĭtio ōnis, m.
Aſhes	Cĭnĭs, ĕris, m.
Or Cinders	*Or* Ciner.

In the AIR (6) *are*

A Cloud		Nūbes is, f.
A Fog or Miſt		Nĕbŭla æ, f.
A Steam		Văpor ōris, m.
The Rainbow	7	Iris ĭdis, f.
A Wind		Ventus i, m.
A gentle Wind		Aura æ, f.

The Four Chief WINDS *are*

The Eaſt Wind	8	Eurus i, m.
The Weſt Wind	9	Zephyrus i, m.
The North Wind	10	Aquĭlo, ōnis, m.
The South Wind	11	Auſter tri, m.

From a CLOUD *cometh*

Rain	[1] Pluvia æ, f.
Snow	Nix nĭvis, f.
Hail	Grando dĭnis, f.
Dew	Ros rōris, m.
Froſt	Gelu, n. *Undeclined.*
Hoar or white Froſt	Pŭīna æ, f.
Thunder	Tŏnĭtru n, *Undeclined.*
A Thunder-bolt	Fulmen ĭnis. n.
Lightning	Fulgur ŭris, n.

RAIN, *if it falls cloſe or thick is*

A Shower	Imber ris, m.

RAIN *if it be fierce is*

A great Shower or Storm	Nimbus i, m.

[1] This is properly an Adjective, *Aqua* being underſtood.

WATER *is*

A Spring or Fountain 12 ۞ Fons, tis, m.
A River 13 ۞ Rivus, i, m.
۞ *Or*, Amnis, is, m.
A Wave ۞ Unda, æ, f.
The Sea ۞ Mare, is n.

The Main Sea that encompaſſes the World is

The Ocean ۞ Oceănus, i, m.

A River hath

A Bank ۞ Rīpa, æ, f.
A Brink ۞ Margo. ĭnis, d. *rather* m.
A Channel ۞ Alvēus, i, m.
A Whirlpool ۞ Vortex, ĭcis, m.
A Gulf ۞ Gurges, ĭtis, m.
A Shallow or Ford ۞ Vădam, i, n.

From WATER *cometh*

A Drop ۞ Gutta, æ, f.
A Bubble ۞ Bulla, æ, f.
Foam or Froth ۞ Spūma, æ, f.
Ice ۞ Glăcies, ēi, f.

WATER, *when it wants Vent, ſpreads itſelf into*

A Pool, or Pond ۞ Stagnum, i, n.
A Lake ۞ Lăcus, us, m.
A Marſh or Fen ۞ Pălus, ūdis, f.
A Ditch ۞ Lăcūna, æ, f.

The SEA *hath*

A Shore ۞ Lītus, ŏris, n.
A Haven or Port ۞ Portus, us, m.
A Gulph of the Sea or Bay ۞ Sĭnus, us, m.
An Arm or Strait ۞ Frĕtum, i, n.

Land incloſed with Sea or Water is

An Iſle, *or Iſland* 14 ۞ Inſula, æ, f.

The

The EARTH *is*

Land — Terra, æ, f.
Ground — Hŭmus, i, f.
Firm Ground — Sŏlum, i, n. *Or*, Fundus, i, m.

Upon the EARTH *is*

An Hill 15 — (16 Collis, is, m.
A Mountain *or great Hill* — Mons, tis, m.
A plain Field 18 — Campus, i, m.
A Vale *or* Valley 17 — Vallis, is, f.
A Rock 19 — Rūpes, is, f.

EARTH *mixed with Water is*

Mud — Līmus, i, m. Cœnum, i, n.
Mire or Dirt — *Or*, Lutum, i, n.

EARTH *without Water is*

Duſt — Pulvis, ĕris, m. *Or*, Pulver, ĕris, m.

EARTH *cut up with its own Herb is*

A Turf — Ceſpes, ĭtis, m.
A Clod of Earth is — Glēba, æ, f.

The Kinds of EARTH *are*

Clay — Argilla, æ, f.
Marl, or white Earth — Marga, æ, f.
Ruddle, or Red Oker — Rūbrica, æ, f.
Chalk — Crēta, æ, f.

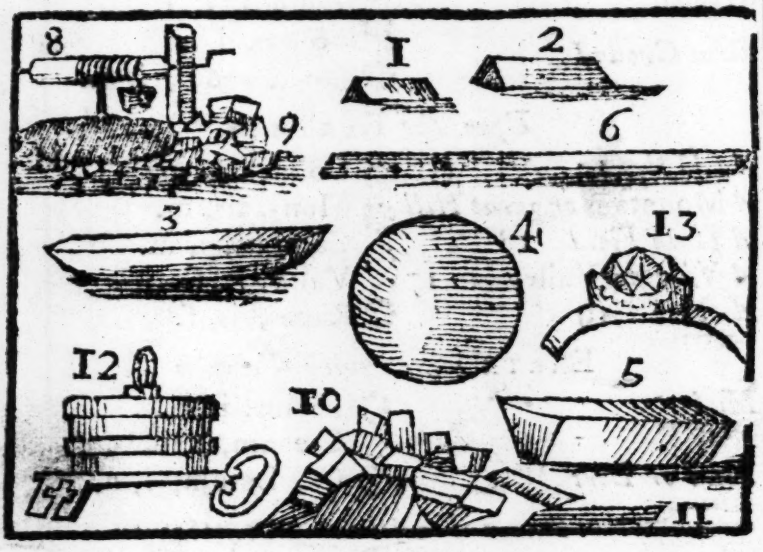
Out of the EARTH *is taken*

A Mineral — [1] Mĭnĕra, æ, f.
A Plant — Planta, æ, f.

---

[1] This is no *Latin*, but an *Italian* Word; and therefore ſhould have been omitted, had not our Method obliged us to make uſe of it here.

III. *Of* MINERALS *and* METALS.



The EARTH, *or Matter of which any Thing dug out of the* EARTH *is made, is called a Mineral, or the Oar.*

A MINERAL *is*

Juice	❁ Succus, i, m.
A Metal	❁ Metallum,
A Stone	❁ Lăpis, ĭdis, m.

MINERAL *Juices are*

Salt	❁ Săl, is, m.
Allum	❁ Alūmen, ĭnis, n.
Sulphur	❁ Sulfur, ūris, n.
Amber	❁ Succĭnum, i, n.

A METAL

A METAL *is all that which is digged and fetched out of the* EARTH; *as*

Gold 1	❁ Aurum, i. n.
Silver 2	❁ Argentum i, n.
Lead 3	❁ Alumbum i, n.
Copper 4	❁ Æs æris, n.
Tin 5	❁ Stannum i, n.
Iron 6	❁ Ferrum i, n.

Out of LEAD *is made*

Red Lead	❁ Sandyx ȳcis, m.
Called by the Moderns	❁ Mĭnĭum i, n.
White Lead	❁ Cĕruſſa æ, f.

Artificial *Metals* [ſuch as are made by the Art of Man] are, that which is made of Copper, and the Caliminary Stone called *Braſs*. Or, that which is made of purified and hardened Iron, called

Steel	❁ Chălybs ybis, m.

From Copper *or* Braſs *cometh a green Ruſt, or*

Verdigreaſe	❁ Æ:ūgo ĭnis, f.

METALS *are digged out of*

A Mine 8	❁ Fōdīna æ, f.

A Stone is an hard, dry (foſſile) Body, and is

Sand	❁ ˘Arēna æ, f.
Gravel	❁ Glā.ĕa æ, f.
A big Stone 10	❁ Sāxum i, n.
A Flint Stone	❁ Sĭlex ĭcis, d.
A Pumice *Stone.*	❁ Pū.nex ĭcis, m.

---

[1] This Word is alſo uſed by *Virgil*, *Lucretius*, and *Lucan*, &c. for the *Mine* itſelf.

A Whetſtone 11	Cos, ōtis, f.
A Marble	Marmor, ris, n.
A Loadſtone 12	Magnes, ētis, m.
A Jewel 13	Gemma, æ, f.

A JEWEL, *or precious Stone is*

A Diamond	Ădămas, antis, n.
A Sapphire	Sāpphīrus, i, f.
A Chryſolite	Chrysŏlithus, m.
An Emerald [*Colour*	[1] Smăragdus, i. m.
A Carbuncle of a fiery	Pyrōpus, i, m.
A Jaſper	Jaſpis, ĭdis, f.
An Agate	Achātes, æ, *or* is m.

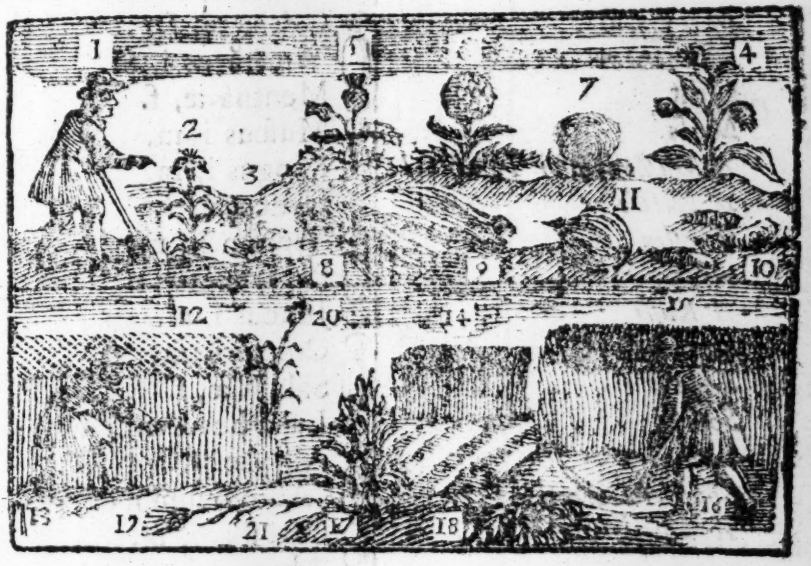
Like to Jewels are

Glaſs	Vitrum, i, n.
A Cryſtal	Cryſtallus, i, f.
	Or Cryſtallum, i, n.
A Pearl	Margărīta, æ, f,

[1] It ought to be written with an *Z*, and not with an *S*.

IV. *Of*

VI. *Of* PLANTS.



A PLANT is

AN HERB	⚙ HErba, æ, f.
A SHRUB	⚙ Frŭtex ĭcis, m.
A TREE	⚙ Arbor ŏris, f.

An HERB is

Graſs	⚙ Grāmen ĭnis n.
Flax	⚙ Līnum, i, n.
All manner of Corn or Grain	⚙ Frūmentum, i, n.

The Names of ſome of the moſt common HERBS *are*

A Bur	⚙ Lappa, æ, f.
Fern or Brakes	⚙ Fĭlix, cis, f.
Hemlock	⚙ Cĭcūta, æ, f.

Hyſſop	Hyſsōpus i, f.
A Lilly 2	Lĭlĭum ii, n.
Mallow	Malva æ, f.
Marygold	Caltha æ, f.
Marjoram	Amărăcus i, m.
Mint	Mentha æ, f.
Moſs	Muſcus i, m.
A Muſhroom or Toadſtool	Fungus i, m.
A Nettle	Urtīca æ, f.
Parſley	Apĭum ii, n.
A Poppy 4	Păpāver ĕris, n.
A Ruſh	Juncus i, m.
Saffron	Crŏcus i, m.
Sage	Salvĭa æ, f.
Sorrel	Lăpăthus i, m.
Seawced	Alga æ, f.
Southern wood	Abrŏtŏnum i, n.
A Thiſtle 5	Carduus i, m.
Thyme	Thymus i, m.
	Thymum i, n.
Vervain	Verbēna æ, f.
A Violet	Vĭŏla æ, f.
Wormwood	Abſinthĭum ii, n.

Eatable HERBS.	
An Artichoak 6	Olus ĕris, n.
	Cĭnăra æ, f.
Aſparagus, *Sperage* or Sparrow Graſs	Aſpărăgus i, m.
Lettice	Lactūca æ, f.
Coleworts	Braſsĭca æ, f.

Which becoming headed are called

Cabbage 7 ✿ [1]

Eatable Roots are

Beet	✿ Bēta æ, f.
Garlick	✿ Allĭum ii, n.

[1] *This is called* Braſsĭca Căpĭtāta.

A Leek	Porrum i, n.
An Onion 9	Cēpe is n & Cēpa æ, f.
Radiſh 3	Răphănus i, m.
A Turnip	Răpum i, n.

Oleraceous FRUITS *are*

A Cucumber	Cŭcŭmis, is & eris, m.

The biggeſt Sort of which Fruit *is*

A Pompion, *or Pomkin*	Pĕpo ōnis, m.

A delicious Sort of which Fruit *is*

A Melon	Mēlo ōnis, m.

As the biggeſt Sort is

A Gourd	Cŭcurbĭta æ, f.

(12) CORN *is*

Barley 14	Hordĕum i, n.
Millet *or Grout*	Mĭlĭum ii, n.
An Oat 15	˘Avēna æ, f.
Rice	Oryza æ, f.
Wheat 13	˘Ador ŏris, n.

Whence cometh

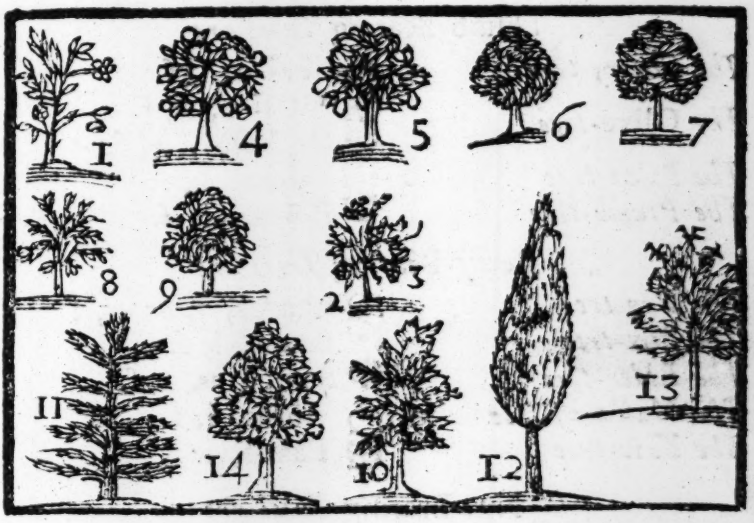
Meal or Flour	Fărīna æ, f.
Bran	Furfur ŭris, n.
PULSE *is*	Lĕgūmen ĭnis, n.
A Bean 17	Făba æ, f.
Darnel	Lŏlĭum ii, n.
Lentils	Lens tis, f.
A Pea	Piſum i, n.
Vetches *or Tares* 1 18	Vĭcĭa æ, f.

In CORN *is*

The Beard	19	ĀRĬSTA æ, f.
An Ear	20	SPĪCA æ f.
A Grain, *or ſingle Corn*		GRĀNUM, i, n.
An Huſk		GŪNA, æ, f.
The Stalk		CULMUS, i, m.
Standing Corn *is*	12	SĔGES, ĕtis, f.
A mixture of ſundry Grains		
Or Meſcelline is		FARRĀGO, ĭnis; f.

V. Of

Of TREES *and* SHRUBS.



A SHRUB *is a Plant which riſeth not up to the juſt Bigneſs of a Tree ; ſuch is*

THE Bramble	Rŭbus, i, m *or* f.
The Juniper	Jū ĭpĕrus, f.
Ivy	Hĕdĕra, æ, f.
The Myrtle	Myrtus, i, f.
A Reed	Călămus, i, m.
	Or ŭArundo, ĭnis, f.
The Roſe-buſh 1	Rŏſa, æ, f.
The Tamariſk	Myrīca, æ, f.
The Vine 2	Vitis, is, f.
beareth	
A Bunch of Grapes 3	ŭUva, æ, f.
A Vine Leaf is	Pampĭnus, i, m.

POME-BEARING *Trees, are*

The Apple-tree 5	Mālus, i, f.
The Fig tree	Ficus, us, f.
The Medlar-tree	Meſpĭlus, i, f.

The

The Pear-*tree*	6	Pyrus, i, f.
The Service *or* Sorb-*tree*		Sorbus, i, f.

Plumb Bearing *Trees are*

The Cherry-tree		Cĕrăsus, i, f.
The Olive-*tree*		[1] Olīva, æ, f. *Or* ˘Oleă, æ, f.
The Palm-*tree*		Palma, æ, f.
The Plumb-tree		Prūnus, i, f.

Berry-Bearing *Trees are*

The Bay-tree		Laurus, i, *or* us, f
The Box-*tree*		Buxus, i, f.
The Elder-tree		Sambūcus, i, f.
The Mulberry-tree	9	Mōrus, i, f.
The Yew-tree		Taxus, i. f.

Nut-Bearing *Trees are*

The Almond-tree		Amygdăla, æ, f.
The Beech-tree		Fāgus, i, f.
The Filberd-tree		Cŏtylus, i, f.
The Walnut-tree	14	[1] Juglans, dis, f.

Foreſt-Trees *are*

The Alder tree		Alnus, i, f.
The Aſh-tree	10	Fraxĭnus, f.
The wild Aſh		Ornus, i, f.
The Birch-tree		Bĕtŭla, æ, f.
The Cedar-*tree*	11	Cedrus, i, f.
The Cork-tree		Sūber, ĕris, n.
The Cypres-tree	12	Cupreſſus, i, *or* us, f.
The Elm	13	Ulmus, i, f.
The Fir-tree		˘Abĭes, ĕtis, f.
The Lime or Linden-tree		Tĭlĭa, æ, f.
The Maple		˘Acer, ĕris, n.
The Oak		Quercus, us, f.

[1] *Arbor* is underſtood.

An Oak of the hardeſt [kind	Rōbur, ŏris, n.
The Holm Oak	Ilex, ĭcis, f.
The Pine-tree	Pīnus, us, f.
The Plane-tree	Plă.ănus, i, f.
The Poplar-*tree*	Pōpŭlus, i, f.
The Turpentine-tree	Tē ēbinthus, i, f.
The Willow-tree	ă.ix, ĭcis, f.

Trees *bear*

Fruit *is*	Fructus, us, m.
A Pome	Pōmum, i, n.
A Nut	Nux, ŭcis, f.
A Berry	Bacca, æ, f.

A Pome *is here to be taken for any Fruit, whoſe Skin or Peel is not hard; ſuch is*

An Apple	Mă.um, i, n.
A Cherry	Cĕ.ă.um, i, n.
A Date	Dactylus, i, m.
A Fig	Fī.us, i, *or* us, f.
A Medlar	Meſpĭlum, i, n.
An Olive	Oliva, æ, f.
A Pear	Pyrum, i, n.
A Plumb	Prūnum, i, n.
The ſorb *Apple*	Sorbum, i, n.

A Nut *is here taken for any Fruit, which hath a hard Shell; ſuch is*

An Almond	Amyg.ă.a, æ, f.
A Cheſnut	[1] Caſtanēa, æ, f.
A Filberd	[1] Avellāna, æ, f.
A Wallnut	[1] Juglans, dis, f.

[1] Theſe are Adjectives, the Word *Nux* being underſtood.

A Berry *is a ſmall round Fruit growing on Trees, Shrubs, ſuch is*

A Grape	❁ Acĭnus, i, m.
A Mulberry	❁ Mōrum, i, n.
A Strawberry	❁ Frāgum, i, n.

SPICE-BEARING *Trees bring forth*

SPICE *is*	Arōma, tis, n.
Cinnamon	Cāsia, æ, f. *Or* Cinnămum, i, n *Or,*
Ginger	Zingibe, ĕris, n.
Mace	Macis, ĭdis, f. *in* Plantus.
Pepper	Pīper, ĕris, n.

The OAK *bears*

An Oak, Corn, or Acorn.	❁ Glans, glandis, f.

From Trees alſo come

Frankincenſe	Thus, thūris, n.
Pitch	Pix, pĭcis, f.
Roſin	Rēsīna, æ, f.

PARTS *of a* PLANT *are*

The Root	Rādix, ĭcis, f.
The Stump	Stirps, is, f.
The Stalk	Caulis, is, m.
The Bark	Cortex, ĭcis, d.
A Bough or Branch	Rāmus, i, m.
A Sprig, Graft, or Cyon	Surcūlus, ĭ, m.
A Sucker or Shoot, that grows out of the Roots or Sides of the Stock	Stōlo, ōnis, m.
A freſh or green Leaf	Frons, frondis, f.
A dead or withered Leaf	Folium, ii. n.
A Bloſſom, or Flower	Flos, flōris, m.

TREES

TREES *have*

Wood ✿ Lignum, i, n.

Which hath

A Knot ✿ Nōdus, i, m.

Of Wood is made

A Faggot ✿ Faſcis, is, m.

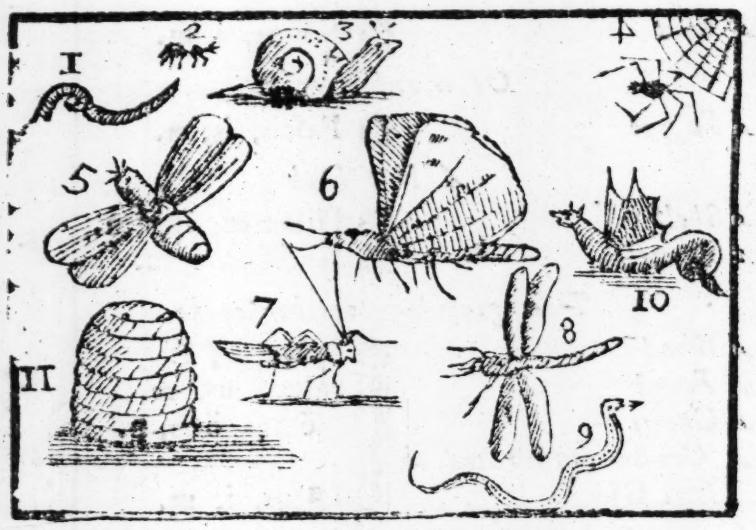
A Nut hath

A Shell ✿ Pŭtamen, ĭnis, n.
A Kernel ✿ Nuclĕus, i, m.

Trees growing together make

A Wood ✿ Sylva, æ, f.
A Foreſt Saltus, us, m.
A Grove Nĕmus, ŏris, n.
A Grove conſecrated to ſome God is Lūcus, i, m.
A Place planted with Trees is Arbuſtum, i, n.
A Place planted with Willows is Sălictum, i, n.
A Place planted with Oaks is ✿ Quercētum, i, n.

VI. *Of* INSECTS.



AN Animal *or Living Creature hath*

Life
Senſe
Sex

A Nimal, ānĭs, n.

Vita, æ, f.
Senſus, us, m.
Sexus, us, m.

There are five outward Senſes.

The Sight
The Hearing
The Smell
The Taſte
The Touch *or* Feeling

Vīsus, us, m.
Auditus, us, m.
Odōrātus, us, m.
Guſtus, us, m.
Tactus, us, m.

By

By the Senſes *are perceived*

Colour	Cŏlor, ōris, m.
A Sound	Sŏnus, i, m.
Or, Voice	Vox, vōcis, f.
A Scent or Smell	Odor, ōris, m.
Taſte or Reliſh	Săpor, ōris, m.

Beſides the five Outward Senſes *above mentioned, there are three* Inward Senſes *given us, whereby we may know that we perceive Things*

The Common Senſe	[1]
The Fancy	[2]
The Memory	Mĕmŏria, æ, f.

The Senſes *at* Reſt *is called*

Sleep	Sumnus, i, m.
A Male	Mas, măris, m.
A Female	Fēmĭna, æ, f.

An Animal *is*

An Inſect	Inſectum, i, n.
A Serpent	[3] Serpens, tis, d. *Or*, Anguis, is, d.
A Bird	Avis, is, d.
A Beaſt	Beſtia, æ, f.
A Fiſh	Piſcis, is, m.
A Man	Hŏmo, ĭnis, m.

---

[1] Called *Senſus communis.*

[2] Phantāsĭa, æ, f.

[3] *Serpens* is an Adjective, and when it is taken in the *Maſculine* Gender, *Anguis* is underſtood; when in the *Feminine*, *Beſtia* is underſtood.

INSECTS *are ſmall Animals without Blood, having an Inciſure, or Reſemblance of Cutting, common to moſt of them, in ſome Part of their Bodies.*

CREEPING INSECTS *are*

A Worm 1 [2	Vermis, is, m.
An Ant, Emmet, or Piſmire	Formīca, æ, f.
A Caterpillar	ĕtūca, æ, f.
A Flea	Pūlex, ĭcis, m.
A Glow Worm	Cĭcindēla, æ, f.
An Horſe Leach	Hĭrūdo, ĭnis, f.
A Louſe	Pēdĭcŭlus, i, m.
A Moth	Tīnĕa, æ, f.
Nits	Lendes, ium, f.
A Silkworm	Bombyx, ycis, m.
A Snail 3	Līmax ācis, d.
A Spider 4	Arānĕa, æ, f.
A Water Spider	Tīpŭla, æ, f.
A Tick	Rīcīnus, ī, m.
A Wall-Louſe, Bug, or Chinch	Cimex, ĭcis, m.

FLYING INSECTS *are*

A Bee 5	ĕApis, is, f.
A Beetle [*fly*	Scārābæus, i, m.
A Breeze, Gad-fly, or Ox-	ĕAſilus, i, m.
A Butter-fly 6	Pāpīlio, ōnis, m.
A Cigal, or Baulm Cricket	[1] Cīcāda, æ, f.
A Cricket	Gryllus, i, m.
A Fly	Muſca, æ, f.
A Gnat [7	Cūlex, ĭcis, m.
A Graſhopper, or Locuſt	Locuſta, æ, f.

[1] This INSECT is unknown in *England*, but very common in *Italy*.

A Spaniſh-Fly	Canthăris, ĭdis, f.
A Waſp (8)	Veſpa, æ, f.
An Hornet, or great Waſp	Crābro, ōnis, m.
A Drone	Fūcus, i, m.
hath not	
A Sting	Acūlĕus, i, m.

A SERPENT *or* CREEPER *is*

An Adder, or Viper 9	Vīpĕra, æ, f.
An Aſp	Aſpis, ĭdis, f.
A Baſiliſk	Basĭliſcus, i, m.
A Dragon 10	Drăco, ōnis, m.
A Lizard	Lăcertus, i, m.
A Salamander	Sălămandra, æ, f.
A Scorpion	Scorpīus, ii, m.
	Or Scorpĭo, ōnis, m.
A Snake	Cŏlŭber, bri, m.
	Nātrix, īcis, m.
A Water Snake	*Or* Hydrus, i, m.

A Bee in

A Bee-Hive 11	Alveāre, is, n, &.
maketh	Alvearium, ii, n.
Honey	Mel, lis, n.
An Honey-Comb	Fāvus, i, m.
Wax	Cĕra, æ, f.
A Swarm of Bees is	Exāmen, ĭnis, n.

VII. *Of* BIRDS.

SINGING BIRDS (11) *are*

A *Black Bird*
A *Chaffinch*
A Gold Finch
A Green Finch
A Lark
A Nightingale
A Quail
A Robin Red Breaſt
A Starling or Stare
A Thruſh
A Titmouſe

M ˘Erŭla, æ, f.
Fringilla, æ, f.
Carduēlis, is, f.
Or, ˘Acanthis, ĭdis, f.
Chlōris ĭdis, f.
Or, Vĭrĕo ōnis, m.
˘Alauda, æ, f.
Luſcĭnĭa, æ, f.
Coturnix ĭcis, f.
Erĭthăcus, i, m.
Sturnus, i, m.
Turdus, i, m.
Pārus, i, m.

BIRDS *which live about, or in* Watry Places, *are,*

A Coot	❁ Fŭlĭca, æ. f.
	❁ & Fŭlīx, ĭcis, f.
A Crane 1	❁ Grus, ŭis, d.
A Didopper or Dob chick	❁ Mergus, i, m.
A Duck 16	❁ ˘Anās, ătis, f.
A Gooſe 4	❁ Anſer, ĕris, m.
An Heron	❁ Ardĕa, æ, f.
A Pelican 3	❁ Pĕlĭcānus, i, m.
A Stork	❁ Cĭcōnĭa, æ f.
A Swan	❁ ˘Olor, ōris, m.
	❁ *Or,* Cygnus, i, m.
A Water Wagtail	❁ Mōtācilla, æ, f.
Kings Fiſher	❁ Halcyon,
	❁ *Or,* Alcyon, ŏnis, f.

RAVENOUS BIRDS *are,*

A Crow or Rook 8	❁ Cornix, īcis, f.
A Cuckow	❁ Cūcŭlus, i, m.
An Eagle	❁ ˘Aqŭila, æ, f.
An Hawk	❁ Accipĭter, tris, m.
	❁ Milvus, i, m.
A Kite or Glead	❁ *Or,* Miluus, i, m.
A Magpy or Piannet 5	❁ Pīca, æ, f.
	❁ Noctŭa, æ. f.
An Owl 9	❁ *Or* Bubo, ōnis, m.
A Parrot 13	❁ Pſittăcus, i, m.
A Raven	❁ Corvus, i, m.
A Vulture	❁ Vultur, ŭris, m. *Or*
	❁ Vulturius, ii, *Phæd.*

BIRDS *dwelling about the* HOUSE *are,*

A Cock 12	❁ Gallus, i, m.

Whoſe Female *is,*

A Hen	❁ Gallīna, æ, f.

A Dove or Pidgeon	10	✿ Cŏlumbus, i, m.
A Peacock	10	✿ Pāvo, ōnis, m.
A Sparrow	6	✿ Paſſer, ĕris, m.
A Swallow		✿ Hĭrundo, ĭnis, f.
	A Cock *being gelt is called*	
A Capon		✿ Căpo, ōnis, m. ✿ *Or*, Căpus, i, m.

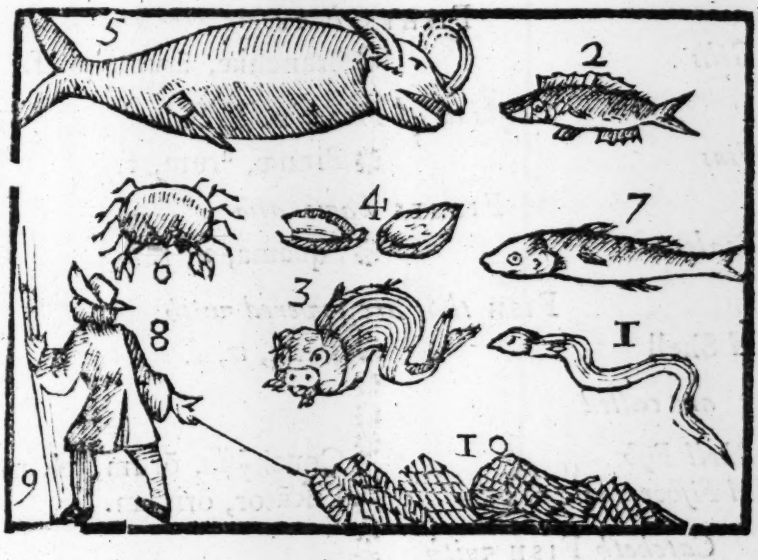
Beſides thoſe Birds *before mentioned, there are many others that haunt the Fields and Woods, as*

A Bat	✿ Veſpertīlio, ōnis, m.
An Hedge Sparrow	✿ Currūca, æ, f.
A Partridge	✿ Perdix, īcis, f.
A Pheaſant	✿ Phăſiānus, i, m.
A Ring Dove	✿ Pă'umbes, is, f.
A Turtle Dove	✿ Turtur, ŭris, m.
A Bird *hath*	
A Bill or Beak	✿ Roſtrum, i, n.
A Comb or Creſt	✿ Criſta, æ, f.
A Wing	✿ Ala, æ, f.
A Feather	✿ Plūma, æ, f.
An hard Feather or Quill	✿ Penna, æ, f.
A Craw or Crop	✿ Ingŭvies, ei, f.
A Bird *lays in*	
A Neſt 15	✿ Nīdus, i, m.
An Egg 15	✿ Ovum, i, n.
hath	
A White	✿ Albūmen, ĭnis, n.
A Yolk [11	✿ Vītellus, i, m.
A Fowler or Bird Catcher	✿ [1] Auceps, cŭpis,
Catcheth Birds *with*	
Birdlime	✿ [2] Viſcum, i, n.
And puts them into	
A Cage or Aviary 11	✿ Avĭārĭum, ii, n.

[1] Alſo a *Poulterer*.

[2] Alſo a Shrub growing in *Oak Trees*, called *Miſſetoe*, or *Miſſeldine*.

VIII. Of FISHES.



River and Pond FISHES *are*

AN Eel 1	✿ ANguilla, æ, f.
A Gudgeon	✿ Gōbius, ii, m.
	✿ *Or*, Gōbio, ōnis, m.
A Pearch 2	✿ Perca, æ, f.
A Pike	✿ Lūnĭus, ii, m.
A Tench	✿ Tinca, æ, f.

Sea FISH *are*

A Dolphin 3	✿ Delphīnus, i, m.
A Mullet	✿ Mugil, ĭlis, m.
An Oyſter 4	✿ Oſtrĕa, æ, f.
A Whale 5	✿ Bālæna, æ, f.

FISH *common to both* Salt *and* Freſh *Water are*

A Crab Fiſh 6 ❁ Cancer, cri, m.
A Salmon ❁ Salmo, ōnis, m.

FISHES *have*

Gills ❁ Branchiæ, ārum, pl. f.

Inſtead of Feet they have

Fins ❁ Pinnæ, ārum, f.

FISHES *have alſo*

Scales ❁ Squāma, æ, f.

FISH *that are covered with*

A Shell ❁ Teſta, æ, f.

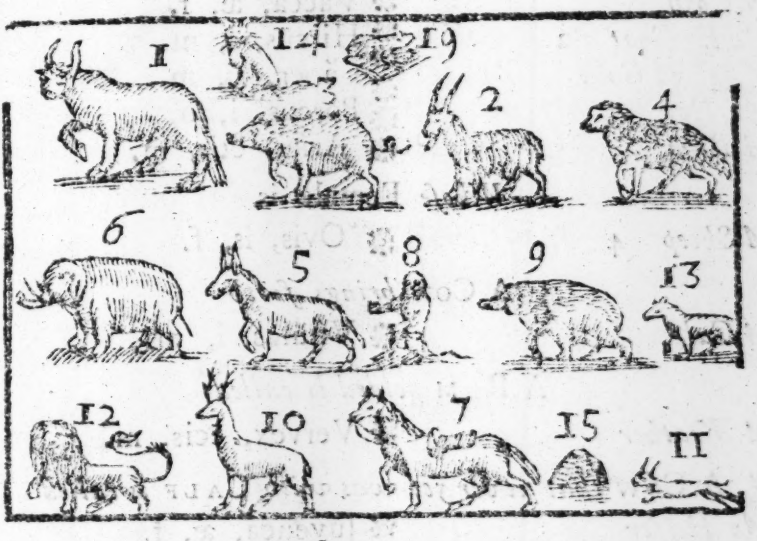
are called

Shell Fiſh ❁ Conchȳlĭa, ōrum, pl. n.
A Fiſherman 8 ❁ Piſcātor, ōris, m.

Catcheth FISH *with*

An Hook 9 ❁ Hāmus, i, m.
A Net 10 ❁ Rēte, is, n.
Salt Fiſh is ❁ Salsāmentum, i, n.

IX. Of Four-Footed BEASTS.



Some are Tame,

as

CATTLE — *The Labouring Beaſt* ❁ PĔcus, ŏris, n. Jūmentm, i, n.

The Four Footed Creature which flieth from Men is called

A Wild *Beaſt* ❁ [1] Fĕra, æ, f.

Cattle *is*

All Sorts of Neat
Ox, Bull, or Cow ❁ Bos, bŏvis, m. & f.

---

[1] *This is an Adjective,* Beſtia *or* Pĕcns *being underſtood.*

A Bull 1	❁ Taurus, i, m.
Whoſe Female *is*	
A Cow	❁ Vacca, æ, f.
An He Goat 2	❁ Hircus, i, m.
A gelded Goat	❁ Căper, ri, m.
An Hog 3	❁ Porcus, i, m.
A Ram	❁ Arĭes, ĕtis, m.
Whoſe Female is	
A Sheep 4	❁ Ovis, is, f.
A Cow *brings forth*	
A Calf	❁ Vĭtŭlus, i, m.
A Ram *gelded is called*	
A Weather	❁ Vervex, ēcis, m.
A Cow *that never yet was with* Calf *is called*	
An Heifer	❁ Jŭvenca, æ, f.
A She Goat brings forth	❁ Căpra, æ, f.
A young Goat or Kid	❁ Hœdus, i, m.
A Sheep *brings forth.*	
A Lamb	❁ Agnus, i, m,
A Sow *brings forth*	❁ [1] Sus, ſuis, com.
A Pig	❁ Porcellus, i, m.
A Pig *not gelded is called*	
A Boar *Pig*	❁ Verres, is m.

[1] *Sus* in Latin is uſed when we ſpeak of either Sex, as the Word *Swine* is alſo in Engliſh; but with this Difference, that Swine is uſed in both Numbers.

A Pig

A Pig *gelded is called*

A Barrow Pig [1]Mājūlis, is m.

Labouring Beaſts are

An Aſs 5 Aſĭnus, i, m.
A Camel Cămēlus, i, m.
An Elephant 6 Ĕlĕphas, antis, m.
An Horſe 7 Equus, i, m.

Whoſe Female *is called*

A Mare Equa, æ, f.
A Mule Mulus, i, m, & Mula, æ, f.

To an Horse *belong.*

A Bridle 7 Frænum, i, n.
A Saddle 7 Ephippĭum, ii, n.

Wild Beasts *are*

An Ape 8 Sīmĭus, ii, m. *Or*, Sīmĭa æ, f.
A Bear 9 Urſus, i, m.
A Wild Boar Aper, pri, m.
A Coney or Rabbit Gŭnīcŭlus, i, m.
A 9 *Deer* 10 [2]Dāma, æ, com.
A Fox Vulpes, is, f.
An Hare or Stag Cervus, i, m.

Whoſe Female *is called*

A Hind *which bringeth forth* A Fawn Cerva, æ, f, Hinnŭlus, i, m.

---

[1] *Porcus* is underſtood.

[2] The Male of this Creature is called a *Buck*, as the Female is called a *Doe*.

An Hare 11	Lĕpus, ŏris, m.
An Hedge Hog	Ēchīnus, i, m.
A Lion 12	Leo, ōnis, m.

Whoſe Female *is*

A Lioneſs	Lĕæna, æ, f.
A Leopard	Pardus, i, m.
A Mole	Talpa, æ. d.
A Monkey or Marmoſet	Cercopīthēcus, i, m.
An Ounce	Lynx, cis. f.
A Panther	Panthēra, æ, f.
A Porcupine	Hyſtrix, ĭcis, f.
A Squirrel	Sciūrus, i, m.
A Tyger	Tīgris, is, f.
A Wolf	Lŭpus, i, m.

BEASTS *that dwell about the Houſe are*

A Dog or Bitch 13	Că nis, is, com.
A Cat 14	Fēlis, is, f.
A Mouſe 15	Mus, mūris, m.
A Rat	[1]
A Weaſel	Muſtēla, æ, f.

A Mouſe is taken in

A Mouſe Trap 15	Muſcĭpŭla, æ, f. *Or* Muſcĭpŭlum, i, n. *Phæd.*

Four Footed Beaſts *that live as well by* Water *as* Land *are*

A Beaver	Fĭber, ri, m.
A Crocodile	[2] Crŏcŏdīlus, i, m.
A Frog	Rāna, æ, f
A Tortoiſe	Teſtūdo, ĭnis, f.

---

[1] Commonly called *Sorex*.

[2] It ought to be written *Corcodilus*.

A Number of ſmall Cattle, *as* Sheep, &c. *is called*

A Flock ❁ Grex, grēgis, m.

A Number *of Big* CATTLE, *as Oxen*, &c. *is called*

An Herd ❁ Armentum, i, n.

A little Dog, Whelp, Kitling, *the Young of all Beaſts, is* ❁ Cătŭ'lus, i, m.

BEASTS *have* (Some)

An Hoof ❁ Ungŭla, æ, f.
An Horn ❁ Cornu, n.
A Tail ❁ Cauda, æ, f.
A Skin ❁ Pellis, is, f.
An Hide ❁ Tergus, ŏris, n.
Any Skin or Leather is ❁ Cŏrĭum ii, n.

BEASTS are covered with either

A Briſtle ❁ Sēta, æ, f.
Or Hair or Shag ❁ Pĭlus, i, m.
Or Wool ❁ Lāna, æ, f.
A Fleece of Wool is ❁ Vellus, ĕris, n.

The BULL, OX, *and* COW *are remarkable for the Skin hanging down beneath the Throat, called*

The Dewlap ❁ Pălĕar, āris, n.

The ELEPHANT *is remarkable for his*

Snout or Trunk ❁ Prŏboſcis, ĭdis, f. ❁ *Or* Prŏmuſcis.

The GOAT *is remarkable for his*

Beard ❁ Barba, æ, f.

The HORSE *is remarkable for his*

Mane ❁ Jŭba, æ, f.

Part of the Fat *of ſome Beaſts is called*

Sewet *or Tallow* ❁ Sēbum, i, n.

He that keepeth SHEEP *is*

A Shepherd ❁ Paſtor, ōris, m.
who hath
A Crook or Staff ❁ Pĕdum, i, n.
A Scrip or Wallet ❁ Pēra, æ, f.
An Huntſman ❁ Vĕnātor, oris, m.
hath
An Hunting-ſtaff, or Pole ❁ Vĕnābŭlum, i, n.

And allures the Beaſts *out of their*

Cave, or Den ❁ Căverna, æ, f.
into
A Pitfall ❁ Fŏvĕa, æ, f.
A Ditch ❁ Scrobs, is, d.
Or into
A Net ❁ Caſſis, is, m.

X. Of MAN, reſpecting his Age, or Kindred.

A MAN *by his Age is firſt*

A *Babe*, Infant, *or Child that cannot yet ſpeak then* (1	INfans, ntis.
A Boy or Lad 2	Pŭer, ri, m.
Afterwards a young Man 3	Adoleſcens, ntis.
A grown Man 4	Vir, vĭri, m.
An Old Man 5	[1] Sĕnex, ſĕnis.

[1] *Infans*, *Adoleſcens*, and *Senex*, being adjectives, ought to have been ranked among them; but it is to be hoped, our Method will excuſe the inſerting them here.

So in the other Sex *there is*

An Infant *or Babe* 1	Infans — — — — —
A Girl, Laſs, or Wench 6	Pŭella, æ, f.
A Maid or Virgin 7	Virgo, ĭnis, f.
A grown Woman 8	Mŭlĭer, ĕris, f.
An old Woman	˘Anus, us, f.

A Man *by his* KINDRED *is*

A Father	Păter, ris, m.
A Grand Father	˘Avus, i, m.
A Son	Fīlĭus, ii, m.
A Grand Child	Nĕpos, ōtis, m.
A Brother	Frāter, tris, m.
A Father in Law	Sŏcer, ĕri, m.
A Son in Law	Gĕner, ĕri, m.

The Man that your Mother maries after your Father's Death *is called*

A Step Father	Vitrĭcus, i, m.
A Step Son	Privignus, i, m.
An Uncle by the Father	Patrŭus, i, m.
An Uncle by the Mother	˘Avunc˘ŭlus, i, m.

A Brother's or Siſter's Son is called

A Nephew	[1]
A Couſin German or a Father's Brother's Son	[2] Pătrŭēlis, is.

[1] *A Nephew is called* Fīlĭus Frātris, *or* Fīlĭus Sŏrŏris.

[2] *It is an Adjective,* Frāter *being underſtood.*

A Woman *by her* Kindred *is*

A Mother	Māter, tris, f.
A Grand Mother	Avĭa, æ, f.
A Daughter	Fīlĭa, æ, f.
A Grand Daughter	Neptis, tis, f.
A Sister	Sŏror, ōris, f.
A Mother-*in-Law*	Sōcrus, us, f.
A Daughter-*in-Law*	Nŭrus, rus, f.
A Step-Mother	Nŏverca, æ, f.
A Step-Daughter	Prĭvigna, æ, f.
A Niece	[1]

A Man too big is

A Giant 10	Gĭgas, antis, m.

A Man too little is

A Dwarf	Pūmĭlĭo, ōnis, m.

Proper Names.

The Proper Names of Men are

Adam	Adāmus, i, m.
Abraham	Abrahāmus, i, m.
Anthony	Antonĭus, ii, m.
Benjamin	Benjamīnus, i, m.
Charles	Cārŏlus, i, m.
Edward	Edwārdus, i, m.
George	Georgĭus, ii, m.
Henry	Henrĭcus, i, m.
James	Jacōbus, i, m.
John	Joănnes, is, m.
Mark	Marcus, i, m.
Paul	Paulus, i, m.

[1] *A Niece is called,* Filia Frātris, *or* Fīlia Sŏrōris.

Peter

Peter	Petrus, i, m.
Richard	Richardus, i, m.
Robert	Robertus, i, m.
William	Gulielmus, i, m.

Proper Names *of Women are*

Ann	Anna, æ, f.
Catharine	Cătharīna, æ, f.
Elizabeth	Elizabētha, æ, f.
Eve	Eva, æ, f.
Hannah	Hanna, æ, f.
Jane	Jāna, æ, f.
Joan	Joanna, æ, f.
Mary	Marīa, æ, f.
Sarah	Sara, æ, f.
Suſan	Suſanna, æ, f.

I have ſet down thoſe few proper Names purely in compliance to Cuſtom, the ſo doing being altogether contrary to the true Deſign of a VOCABULARY. See the Preface.

XI. Of the PARTS of Man's BODY.

Parts *of the* BODY *are*

THE Head	1	⚙ CAput, ĭtis, n.
The Trunk		⚙ Truncus, i, m.
A Limb		⚙ Artus, us, m.

On the HEAD *are*

The Hair	2	⚙ Crīnis, is, m.
		⚙ *Or,* Căpīllus, i, m.
The Crown of the Head	1	⚙ Vertex, ĭcis, m.
The Ear	3	⚙ Auris, is, f.
The Temples of the Head	4	⚙ Tempŏra, um, pl. n.
The Face		⚙ Făcĭes, ei, f.

In the FACE *are*

The Forehead 5	✣ Frons, tis, f.
The Countenance	✣ Vultus, us, m.
The Eye 6	✣ Ocŭlus, i, m.
The Noſe 7	✣ Nāſus, i, m.
The Mouth 8	✣ Os, ōris, n.
The Chin 9	✣ Mentum, i, n.

In the EYE *are*

The White of the Eye	✣ [1]
The Sight, or Apple of the Eye	✣ Pūpilla, æ, f.

Out of the EYE *cometh*

A Tear	✣ Lăchryma, æ, f.

The NOSE *hath two*

Noſtrils	✣ Nāres, ĭum, pl. f.

To the MOUTH *belong*

The Lip	✣ Lăbĭum, ii, n.
	✣ *Or* Lăbrum, i, n.
The Outer-Cheek	✣ Gĕna, æ. f.

Within the MOUTH *are*

The Gum	✣ Gingiva, æ, f.
The Palate, *or Roof of the mouth*	✣ Pălātum, i, n.
The Inner Cheek	✣ Bacca, æ, f.
The Tongue	✣ Lingua, æ, f.
The Chap	✣ Faux, cis, f.
The Throat	✣ Guttur, ŭris, n.

---

[1] Called *Album Oculi.*

Between

Between the Head *and the* Trunk *is*

The Neck 10 ✣ Collum, i.

Parts of the Neck *are*

The fore part or the Throtle ✣ Jŭgŭlum, i, n.
The hinder part ✣
Or the Nape or Crag ✣ Cervix, cis, f.

Along the Throat *deſcends*

The Gullet ✣ Gŭla, æ, f.

That Part that lies betwixt the bottom of the Neck, *and reaches to the* Ribs *is called*

The Cheſt ✣ Thōrax, ācis, m.

Whoſe fore Part is

The Breaſt 11 ✣ Pectus, ŏris, n.

The hinder Part is

The Back ✣ Tergum, i, n.
where are ✣
The Shoulder 13 ✣ Hŭnĕrus i, m.
The Mid-Back ✣ Dorſum, i, n.
The Side 14 ✣ Lătus, ĕris, n.

In the Breaſt is

The Boſom 15 ✣ Sĭnus, us, m.
The Dug ✣ Mamma, æ, f.
which hath ✣
A Nipple ✣ Păpilla, æ, f.

Under the Breaſt are

The Belly 16 ✣ Venter, ris, m.
The Navel ✣ Umbĭlīcus, i, m.

Below which are

The lower Belly ✣ Abdōmen, ĭnis, b.
The Groin ✣ Inguen, ĭnis, n.

In the hinder Part of the Abdōmen *are*

The Loins ✠ Lumbus, i, m.

At the lower End is

The Breech ✠ Or Pōdex, ĭcis, m.
✠ Anus, i, m.

Whoſe two Sides are called

The Buttocks ✠ Nā.es,, ĭum, pl. f.

Of the LIMBS.

The Part from the Joint of the Shoulder to the Elbow is called

The Arm 18 ✠ Bā.chĭum, ii, n.

The Place where we bend our ARM *is called*

The Elbow 19 ✠ Cŭbĭtus, i, m.

The Part that reaches from the Elbow to the Wriſt is called

The Fore-Arm ✠ [1]
The Wriſt 20 Lăcertus, i, m.

All that Part that is betwixt the Wriſt and the Ends of the Fingers is called

The Hand ✠ Mănus, us, f.

The HAND *being cloſed is*

The Fiſt 21 ✠ Pugnus, i, m.

The HAND *being ſpread open is*

Ths Palm *of the Hand* ✠ Palma, æ, f.

[1] Called *Carpus*, i. m.

Parts

Parts *of the* HANDS *are*

The Thumb	23	✣ Pollex, ĭcis, m.
The Finger	24	✣ Dī̆gĭtus, i, m.

On the FINGER *is*

A Nail		✣ Unguis, is, m.
below		✣
The Hip, *or* Haunch		✣ Coxa, æ, f.
is		✣ *Or*, Coxendix, ĭcis, f.
The Thigh	25	✣ Fĕmūr, cris, n.
which reaches to		✣
The Knee	26	✣ Gĕnu, n. *Undeclined*

The Back Part of the KNEE is

The Ham	27	✣ Pōples, ĭtis, m.

The Part from the KNEE *to the* ANKLE is

The Leg		✣ Crus, crūris, n.

The back Part of the LEG *is*

The Calf of the Leg	29	✣ Sūra, æ, f.
The Foot is	30	✣ Pes pĕdis, m.

The upper Part of the FOOT *is called*

The Inſtep	30	✣ [1]

The under Part of the FOOT *is called*

The Sole of the Foot	32	✣ Planta, æ, f.

The FOOT *hath*

A Toe		✣ [2]
		✣ Hallux, ūcis, m.
The great Toe is	31	✣ *Or*, Hallus, i, m.

---

[1] *Called* Tarſus, i. m.
[2] *Called* Digitus Pedis.

In which PARTS *are*

Skin	✤ Cŭtis, is, f.
Fleſh	✤ Căro, carnis, f.
A Muſcle	✤ Muſcŭlus, i, m.
A Vein	✤ Vēna, æ, f.
An Artery	✤ Artēria, æ, f.
A Humour	✤ Hūmor, ōris, m.
A Nerve, *or Sinew*	✤ Nervus, i. m.
Fat or Greaſe	✤ Adeps; ĭpis, d.
A Bone	✤ Os, oſſis, n.
in which is	✤
Marrow	✤ Mĕdulla, æ, f.
A Membrane, *or thin Skin*	✤ Membrāna, æ, f.

Between the BONES *is*

A Griſtle	✤ Cartĭlāgo, ĭnis, f.

The inward Parts *of the Body are*

The Bowels	✤ Viſcēra, um, pl. n.

In the HEAD *is*

The Brain	✤ Cĕrĕbrum, i, n.

In the BREAST *are*

The Heart	✤ Cor. cōrdis, n.
The Lungs or Lights	✤ Pulmo, ōnis, n.

In the BELLY *is*

The Paunch	✤ Alvus, i, f.

In which are

The Stomach	✤ Ventrĭcŭlus, i, m.
With the Mouth of the Sto-	✤ Stŏm ăchus, i, m.
The Guts [mach	✤ Inteſtīna, ōrum, pl. n.

The

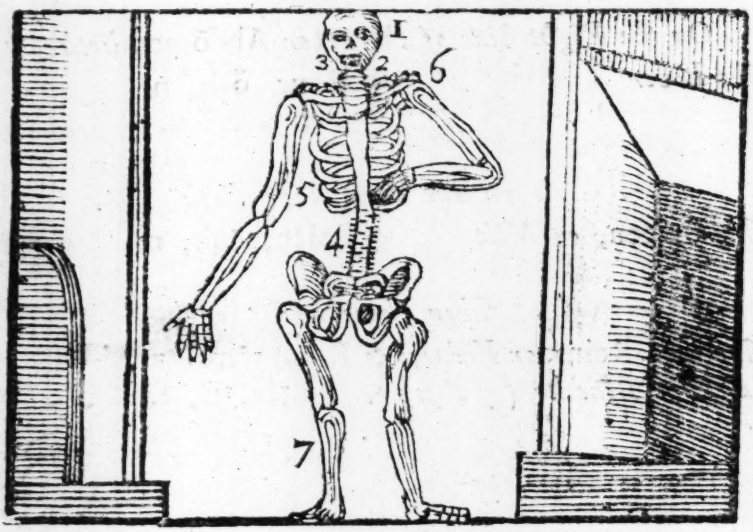
The greateſt Part of the Guts *is covered with*
A Cawl ✣ Omentum. i, n.

On the Right Side of the upper Abdōmen *lieth*
The Liver ✣ Jĕcur, ŏris, n.
✣ *Or,* Jecĭnŏris.

As on the Left Side lieth
The Spleen, *or Milt* ✣ Splen, ēnis, m.

Then there are
The two Reins, *or Kidneys* ✣ Ren, rēnis, m.
And the Bladder (of Piſs) ✣ Vēsīca, æ, f.

XII. Of the BONES.



The BONES *belonging to a Man are about* 300; *divided into the* Bones *of the* Head, *of the* Body, *and of the* Limbs.

The Bones of the Head *are*

THE *Skull*	1	Crānium, ii, m.
The Cheek Bone	2	Maxilla, æ, f.
Or Jaw Bone		*Or*, Māla, æ, f.
With 32 *Teeth*	3	Dens, tis, m.

BONES *of the* Body, *are*

The Back Bone	4	[1]
which hath 34		
Joints, or turning Bones		Vertĕbræ, ārum, pl. f.
24 *Ribs*	5	Coſtæ ārum, pl. f.
And the 2 *ſhoulder Blades*	6	Scāpŭla, æ, f.
The Shin-Bone is	7	Tībĭa, æ, f.

[1] *Spina Dorſi.*

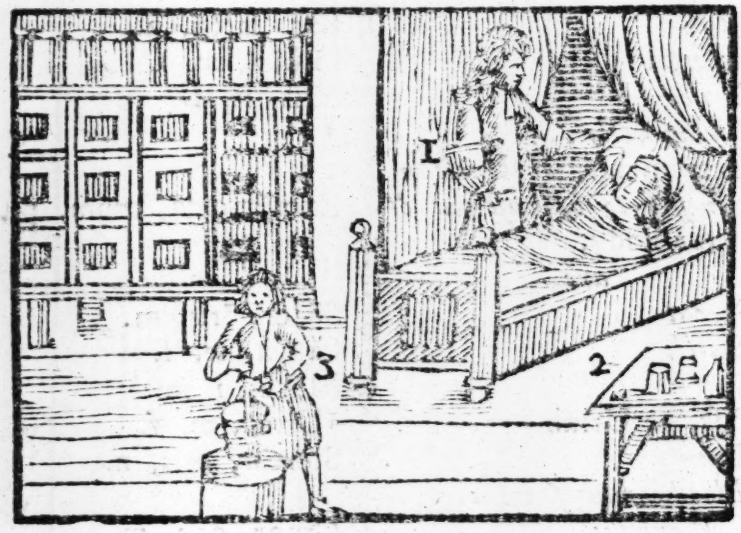
The Humours *of the* Body *are*

Blood	Sanguĭ, ĭnis, m.
Gall	Fel, fellis,
Milk	Lac, lactis, n.
Phlegm	Pĭtŭĭta, æ, f.
Choler	Bĭlis, is, f.
Melancholly	[1]
Excrements, *or Uncleannesses to be caſt out of the* Body, *are*	Excrĕmenta, orum, pl.
Sweat	Sūdor, ōris, m.
Spittle	Sălīva, æ, f.
Snot	Mūcŭs, i. m.
Piſs, *or* Urine	Urina, æ, f.
Dung	Stercus, ōris, n.
Blood coming from a Wound is	Cruor, ōris, m.

[1] Bilis Atra.

XIII. Of

XIII. Of DISEASES.



The Body *is ſubject to*

A *Wound*	✣ Vulnus, ĕris, n.
A Sore, or Ulcer	✣ Ulcus ĕris, n.
A Diſeaſe	✣ Morbus, i, m.
Death	✣ Mors, tis, f.

A Wound is cauſed by

A Stroke	✣ Plāga, æ, f.
A Stripe or Blow	✣ Verber, ēris, n.
A Wale on the Fleſh after Whipping is	✣ Vibex, īcis, f.

After a Wound is cured there remains

A Scar	✣ Cĭcātrix, īcis, f.

DISEASES *are*

A Conſumption	Tābes, is, f.
A Cough	Tuſſis, is, f.
An Hydropſy	Hydrops, ōpis, m.
Or Dropſy	
The Fever or Ague	Fēbris, is, f.
The Gout	[1] Pŏdāgra, æ, f.
The Itch	Scăbies, ei, f.
Madneſs	Insānia, æ, f.
The Plague	Peſtis, is, f.
The Stone	Calcŭlus, i, m.
The Phyſician 1	Mĕdĭcus, i, m.

For the curing of DISEASES *giveth*

Phyſick 2	Mĕdĭcīna, æ, f.

He doth alſo ſell

A Medicine	Mĕdĭcamen, nis, n.
Or a Remedy 3	*Or*, Rĕmĕdĭum, ii, n.
Poyſon	Vĕnēnum, i, n.
An Ointment	Unguentum, i, n.

When there is no DISEASE, *there is*

Health or Welfare	Sălus, ūtis, f.
Strength	Rōbur, ŏris, n.

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[1] This Word properly ſignifies the GOUT of the Foot, but is generally taken for the GOUT in any Part.

XIV. *Of the* MIND *and its* AFFECTIONS.

MAN *is*

A MIND	MEns, tis, f. *or*, Ănĭmus, i, m.
Reaſon	Rătĭo, ōnis, f.
WILL	Vŏluntas, ātis, f.

The AFFECTIONS, *or* PASSIONS *of the* MIND *are*

Love	Amor, ōris, m.
Hatred	Odĭum, ii, n.
Joy	Gaudium, ii, n.
Pleaſure	Vŏluptas, ātis, f.
Hope	Spes, ei, f.
Deſire	Dēſidĕrĭum, ii, n.
Fear	Tĭmor, ōris, m.
Dread	Mĕtus, us, m.
Shame	Pŭdor, ōris, m.
Anger	Ira, æ, f.
Or Rage	Fŭror, ōris, m.
Envy	Invidĭa, æ, f.

Creatures are affected with Want of Food, or

Hunger — Lămes, is. f.

With Want of Drink, or

Thirſt — Sĭtis, is, f.

Want of Food cauſeth

Leanneſs — Măcĭes, ei, f.

Men have

Power, or Force	Vis, is, f.
Help, or Means	Ops, ŏpis, f.
Aid	Auxĭlĭum, ii, n.
A Cuſtom, or Manner to do	Mos, ōris, m.
A Work	˘Opus, ĕris, n.
A Charge	Mūnus, ĕris, n.
Buſineſs	Nĕgōtĭum, ii, n.
Duty, or Office	Offĭcĭum, ii, n.

Which ſhould be done with

Counſel	Conſĭlĭum, ii, n.
Art, *or Skill*	Ars, tis, f.
Care	Cūra, æ, f.
Study	Stŭdĭum, ii, n.
Labour	Lăbor, ōris, m.
Faithfulneſs	Fĭdes, ei, f.
From Delay	Mŏra, æ, f.
to do theſe Things, cometh Loſs or Damage.	Damnum, i, n.

XV. *Of* MEATS *and* DRINKS.

For the Maintenance of the BODY *there is*

Provision or Plenty of Food, or MEAT *and* DRINK *All Manner of Provisions of* MEAT *and* DRINK *for Men, is called Food, or any Thing that is eaten with Bread (especially Fish) is*

Opĭa, æ, f.
Cĭbus, i, m.
Pōtus, us, m.

Lĕnis, i, *or* us, m. &. f.
Or, Annona, æ, f.

Opsōnĭum, ii, n.

For

For EATING *there is*

Bread	Fānis, is, m.
Butter	Butyrum, i, n.
Cheeſe	Cāsĕus, i, m.
Beſides what	
The Butcher	Lănĭus, ii, m.
Sells in	
The Shambles	Măcellum, i, n.
Beef	[1]

Of a Hog *they make*

Bacon	Lardum, i, n.
A Gammon of Bacon with	
the Leg on, is	Perna, æ, f.

There are alſo for Eating

A Pudding	Fartum, i, n.
A Cake	Plăcenta, æ, f.
Pottage or Broth	Jus, jūris, n.
Pap or Water gruel	Puls, pultis, f.

The Romans *expreſſed the Names of Butcher's Meat by two Words, as*

[1] *Beef*	Căro Bŭbūla
Or, Ox's Fleſh	
Lamb	Căro Agnīna
Or, Lamb's Fleſh	
Mutton	Căro ᵕOvina
Or, Sheep's Fleſh	
Pork	Căro Sŭilla
Or, Hog's Fleſh	
Veal	Căro Vĭtŭlīna
Or, Calf's Fleſh	
[2] *Veniſon*	Căro Fĕrina

[1] Fleſh taken by Hunting.

Dainty Diſhes — [1] Pulmentum, i, n.
Or, Pulmentārium, ii, n.

For Sauce Men uſe — Concīmentum, i, n.

Oil — ˘Oleŭm, i, n.

Vinegar — ˘Acētum, i, n.

Eating a Meal is

A Breakfaſt — Jentāc̆ŭlum, i, n.

A Dinner 1 — Prandĭum, ii, n.

A Common Supper — Cœna, æ, f.

A Bever, or Afternoon's Luncheon — Mĕrenda, æ, f.

For DRINKING *there is*

Ale, or Beer 2 — Cervīsĭa, æ, f.

Wine 3 *which hath* — Vīnum, i, n.

Dregs, or Lees — Fæx, fæcis, f.

At a Feaſt 4 — Convīv̆ĭum, ii, n.

Or a Banquet — ˘Epŭlum, i, n.

A Gueſt 5 *eateth of* — Hoſpes, ĭtis, m. & f.
Or, Conviva, æ, m. & f.

Dainties, or good Cheer — Dap-, c̆ă, is, f.

A Meſs or Diſh of Meat born to the Table — Fercŭlum, i, n.

A Morſel or Mouthful, is — Buccĕa, æ, f.

Bread *is made by*

A Baker — Piſtor, ōris, m.

Meat *is dreſſed by*

A Cook *in* — C˘oquus, i, m.

A Cook's Shop — P˘opīna, æ, f.

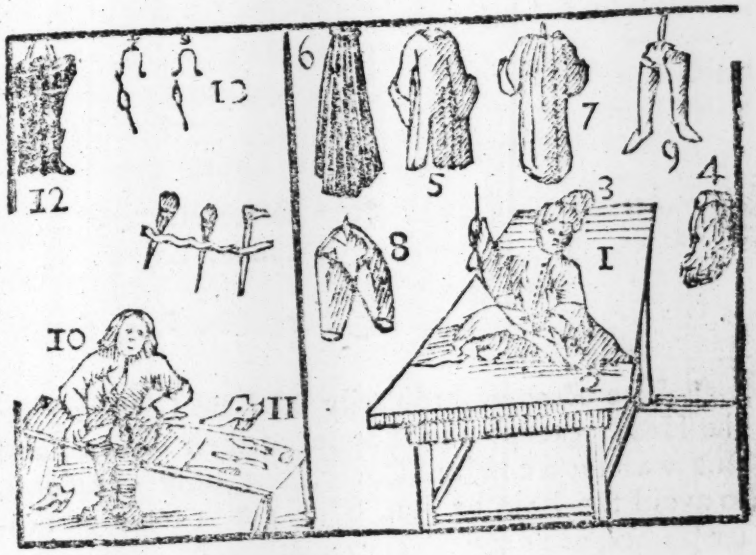
[1] Theſe Words came from *Puls*, but were afterwards uſed by the *Romans* to denote delicate Soops or Ragouts,

A Vintner or Alehouſe Man ſelleth Wine, or Ale in A Tavern or Alehouſe

Caupo, ōnis, m.

Caupōna, æ, f.

XVI. *Of* APPAREL.



For CLOATHING *of the Body*

THE Taylor 1 maketh with Thread And a Needle of Cloth 2 A Garment

Sartor, ōris, m.

Filum, i, n.

Acus, us, f.

Pannus, i, m.

Veſtis, is, f.

On the HEAD *is worn*

		[1] Pīlĕum, i, n.
An Hat or Cap	3	*Or*, Pīlĕus, i, m.
		Or, Gălērus, i, m.
A Peruke or Perriwig	4	Căliendrum, i, n.

About the BODY *is worn*

A cloſe Coat		Tūnĭca, æ, f.
A great Coat		Lăcerna, æ, f.
A Riding Coat	5	Pĕnŭla, æ, f.
A Cloak	6	Palĭum, ĭi, n.
A Gown	7	Tŏga, æ, f.

You may call in Latin

Breeches	8	[2] Fĕmŏrālĭa, um, pl. n.
Stockings	9	Tĭbĭalĭa, um, pl. n.
are tied with		
A Garter		Periſcĕlis, ĭdis, f.

[1] The *Romans* ordinarily uſed no Covering for the Head, except the Lappet of their Gown; and this was not a conſtant Cover, but only occaſional, to avoid the Rain or Sun, *&c.* Yet at ſome particular Times, as at the Sacrifices, at the Publick Games, upon a Journey, or a Warlike Expedition, we find them uſing ſome Sort of Covering for the Head, which Coverings were called Pīlĕum, Gălērus, *&c.*

[2] The *Romans* in no Reſpect differed more from the Modern Dreſs, than in that they had nothing anſwering to our Breeches and Stockings. Yet inſtead of theſe, under their lower Coat, they ſometimes bound their Thighs and Legs round with ſilken Scarfs, or *Faſcie*, which from the Parts to which they are applied, they called Fĕmŏrālĭa, Tĭbĭālia.

A

A Shoemaker 10 *maketh*	Sūtor, ōris, m.
A Shoe 11	Calceus, i, m.
A Buſkin, or High Shoe	Cŏthurnus, i, m.
A Sock	Soccus, i, m.
A Slipper	[1] Crĕpĭda, æ, f.
A Boot, or Greave 21	Ocrĕa, æ, f.
A Spur is 13	Calcar, ăris, n.
A Button or Buckle	Fībŭla, æ, f.
Shoe ſtring or Shoe Latchet	Corrĭgia, æ, f.
String or Point	Lĭgŭla, æ, f.
Girdle	Cingŭlum, i, n.
A Fillet	Vitta, æ, f.
A thin Saſh *Or, Swadling Band*	Faſcĭa, æ, f.

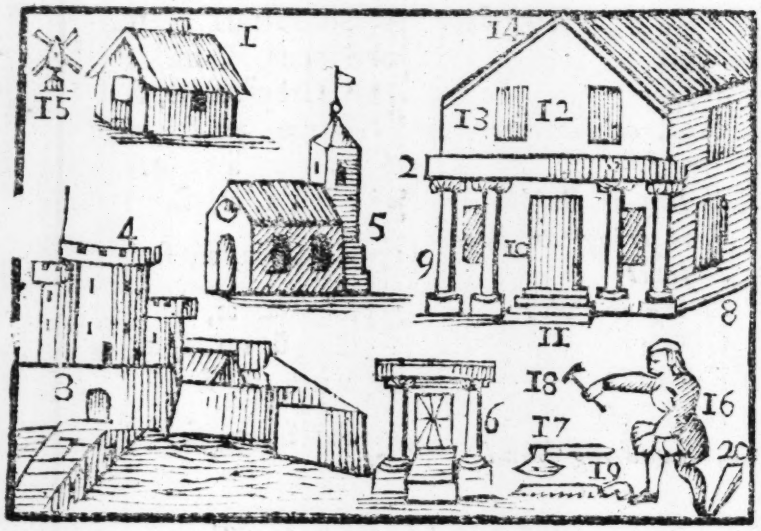
On the FINGER *is put*

A Ring	Annŭlus, i, m.

---

[1] This is ſuppoſed to be the ſame with the Sōlĕa, which had no upper Leather; ſo that it covered only the Sole of the Foot, being faſtened above with Straps and Buckles.

XVII. *Of* BUILDINGS.



A *Building* — Ædes, is, f.

Is either for ordinary dwelling in, as

An House — Domus, us, & i, f.
A Cote, or Cottage 1 — Casa, æ, f.

Or, for Grandeur or Strength, as

A Palace 2 — Palatium, ii, n.
A Fort, or Castle 3 — Arx, cis, f.
A Tower 4 — Turris, is, f.

Or, for Religious Worship

A Temple 5 — Templum, i, n.
An Altar 6 — Ara, æ, f. Or, Altare, is, n.

For

For Warmth, Cleanlineſs, or Health.

A Stove — Hypōcauſtum, i, n.
A Bath, or Bagnio — Balnĕum, i, n.

For ſelling of Goods in there is

A Shop — Offīcīna, æ, f.

For Paſſage they make

A Way — Vĭa, æ, f.
A Path — Callis, is, m.

For walking in there is

A Portico, *or Piazza* — Portĭcus, us, f.
A Court or Yard — Atrium, ii, n.

For Paſſage over the Water there is

A Bridge 7 — Pons, tis, m.

For Paſſage for foul Water there is

A Common Shore — Clŏācа, æ, f.

In a Building there is

A Wall 8 — Lā ĭes, ĕtis, m.
A Column or Pillar 9 — Cŏlumna, æ, f.
A Chink, or Cranny — Rīma, æ, f.
A Corner — Angŭlus, i, m.

Parts of a Houſe are

The Gate — Jānŭa, æ, f.
Or, the Outer Door 10 — Fŏres, ĭum, f.
The Door — Oſtium, ii, n.
Folding Doors — Valvæ, ārum, f.

You go over

The Threſhold of the Door — Līmen, ĭnis.
into
The Hall — Aula, æ, f.

The Dining Room — Trīclīnĭum, ii, n.
The Inner Room — Conclāve, is, n.
The Kitchen — Cūlīna, æ, f.
Near which is
The Buttery, or Store-house — Promtŭārĭum, ii.
A Closet, or Place for the keeping of any thing in. — Armārium, ii, n.

By a Step or Stair you go into — Grădus, us, m.
The Bed-Chamber in which is — Cŭbĭculum, i, n.
A Study — Mūsēum, i, n.
The Upper Room 12 — Cœnācŭlum, i, n.

A Room hath

A Roof or Arch — [1] Cămĕra, æ, f. *Or*, Fornix, īcis, f. [2] Cămīnus, i, m.
An Hearth, or Fire-Place — *Or*, Fŏcus, i, m.

On the Outside of the House appears

A Balcony or Gallery — [3] Pergŭla, æ. f.
The Window 13 — Fĕnestra, æ, f.
The Roof of the House 14 — Tectum, i, n.
The Ridge, or Top — Culmen, ĭnis, n. *Or*, Fastĭgĭum, ii, n.

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[1] Quid? Cum Picenis excerpens Semina pomis Gaudes, si *Cameram* percusti forte. *Horace.*

[2] See (if you please) *Martinius's Lexicon Etymologicon*, under the Word *Caminus.*

[3] Pergŭla is a Place joined to a House, open on the Sides to let in fresh Air, jutting out towards the Street, beyond the Wall of the House, either with, or without a Covering. *An*

An Houſe is ſupported by

A Beam of the Houſe Trabs, is, f.
A Rafter Tignum, i, n.

Doors have

A Poſt Poſtis, is, m.
A Hinge Cardo, ĭnis, d.
A Chain Cătēna, æ, f.
A Bar, or Bolt Obex, ĭcis, d.
Or, Peſſŭlus, i.
A Lock Sĕra, æ, f.

Which is opened by

A Key Clāvis, is, f.

Under the Houſe is

A Cellar Cella, æ, f.

Out-Houſes are

A Stall *or* Stable *in which is* Stăbŭlum, i, n.
A Crib or Manger Præsēpe, is, n.
A Mill 15 Mŏla, æ, f.
A Privy, or *Houſe of Office* Fŏrică, æ, f.
A Well Pūtĕus, i, m.

A Company of Houſes are

A Street or Row Vīcus, i, m.
A Town Oppĭdum, i, n.
A City Urbs, is, f.

To a City or Town belong

A Gate Porta, æ, f.
A Wall Mūrus, i, m.
Or Walls Mænĭa, um. pl. n.

A Market, or Place where Courts are kept — Fŏrum, i, n.

A Building is made by

A Workman who cutteth 16 — [1] Făber, ri, m.
A Plank — Planca, æ, f.
A Board with an — Tăbula, æ, f.
Ax, or Hatchet 17 — Sĕcūris, is f.
He uſeth alſo
An Hammer, or Mallet 18 — Malleus, i, m.
A Saw 19 — Serra, æ, f.
A File — Līma, æ, f.
A Wedge 20 — Cuneus, i, m.
A Square — Norma, æ, f.
A Crow, or Bar — Vectis, is, m.
Glue — Glūten, ĭnis, n.
A Nail, or Pin — Clāvus, i, m.
A Brick is — Lăter, ĕris, m.

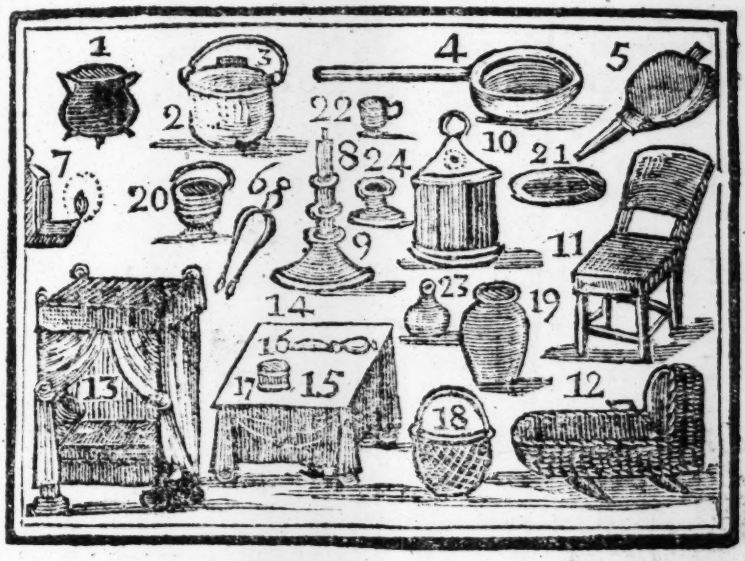
A Smith worketh Iron upon

An Anvil — Incus, ūdis, f.

---

[1] This Word ſignifies properly, Him who worketh in Iron, or hard Materials; but for Diſtinction, you may call him that worketh in Iron, or a Smith, *Faber, Ferrarius*; him that worketh in Wood, or a Carpenter, *Faber Lignarius* as, Him that worketh in Gold, or a Goldſmith, *Faber Aurarius*.

XVIII. *Of* HOUSHOLD-STUFF.



All thoſe Moveable Things of divers Kinds, neceſſary for the ſeveral Uſes of a Family, *are called*

FURNITURE, *or* HOUSHOLD STUFF *A whole Set of any Things whereby one is furniſhed, is*

SUpellix, ĭlis,

[1] Inſtrūmentum, i, n.

---

[1] Boves, Jumenta & Inſtrumentum, Ruſticum, *Phædras*, L. 4. v. 24.

For

For dreſſing of Victuals there are

A Pot 1 — Olla, æ, f.
A Caldron, or Kettle 2 *which hath* — Lĕbes, ētis, m.
A Cover or Lid 3 — Operculum, i, n.
A Frying Pan 4 — Sartāgo, īnis, f.

For blowing of the Fire there is

A Pair of Bellows 5 — Follis, is, m.

For taking up of Coals

A Pair of Tongs 6 — Forceps, ĭpis, d.

For giving of Light there are

A Lamp or Light 7 — Lūcerna, æ, f. *Or* Lampas, ădis, f.
A Flamboy or Torch — Fax, făcis, f.
A Candle 8 — Candēla, æ, f.
Which is put into
A Candleſtick 8 [10 — Candēlābrum, i, n.
Or Lanthorn, or Lantern — Lāterna, æ, f.

For ſitting upon there is

A Seat — Sēdes, is, f.
A Stool — Sella, æ, f.
A Foot-ſtool, or low Seat — Scābellum, i, n.
A Bench or Form — Scāmnum, i, n.

For ſitting and leaning on there are

A Chair 11 — Cāthēdra, æ, f.
A Cuſhion — Pulvīnus, i, m.

For lying and ſleeping on there are

A Cradle 12 — Cūnæ, ārum, pl. f.
A Bed — Lectus, i, m.

For

For putting Things upon there are

A Table 14 *on which are put*	Menſa, æ, f.
A Table-cloth 15	Mantīle, is, n.
A Napkin, or Towel	Mappa, æ, f.
A Carpet	Tăpes, ētis, m.

For cutting of Things there is

A Knife 16	Culter, tri, m.

There are for keeping and carriage of Things

A Veſſel	Vas, vaſis, n.
A Sheath or Caſe	Thēca, æ, f.
A Sack or Bag	Sacçus, i, m.
A Purſe	Crŭmēna, æ, f.
A Scabbard for a Sword	Vāgīna, æ, f.

Such Veſſels as ſerve for the holding any Thing, and are made of Wood are

A Box 17	Pyxis, ĭdis, f.
A Coffer or Cheſt	Arca, æ, f.
A Desk	Scrinĭum, ii, n.
A Basket 18	Corbis, is, d.

Veſſels that were commonly made by the Romans *of Earth, and ſerved for the holding great Quantities of Liquid Things, are*

A Jar 19	Dōlĭum, ii, n.
A great Wine Veſſel	[1] Cadus, i, m.
Another ſomething leſs than the Cadus	[3] Amphŏra, æ, f.

[1] Some count this to have held about as much as our Kilderkin; (that is, 18 Gallons, or 72 Quarts)

[2] This ſome reckon to have been about the Bigneſs of our Firkin, which contains about 9 Gallons, or 36 Quarts.

Small

Small Veſſels for holding of Water, are

A Pitcher — Urcĕus, i, m.
A Bucket, or Pail 20 — Sĭtŭla, æ, f.

Veſſels that are for the holding Meats and Broths are

A Diſh 21 — Diſcus, i, m.
A deep Diſh, or Platter — Pătĕna, æ, f.
A Trencher — [1]

Drinking Veſſels are

Any kind of Cup 22 — Pōcŭlum, i, n.
Bowl or Goblet — Pătĕra, æ, f.
A Pot with a hollow belly — Ampulla, æ, f.
Or a Bottle 23
A drinking Glaſs *
Any thing to hold by, the Ear or Handle of Cup, Pot, or Jug — Anſa, æ, f.

Salt is put into

A Salt-ſeller 24 — Sălīnum, i, n.

For the Adornment of a Room there are

Tapeſtry Hangings — Aulæa, ōrum, pl. n.
A Picture — Pictura, æ, f.
An Image — Imāgo, ĭnis, f.
Or Simŭlācrum, i, n.
A Looking-glaſs — Spĕcŭlum, i, n.

---

[1] *You may call it* Quādra, æ, f.
* Călix Vitreus.

For

For cleaning of a Room they uſe

A Broom, or Beeſom ✿ Scŏpa, æ, f.

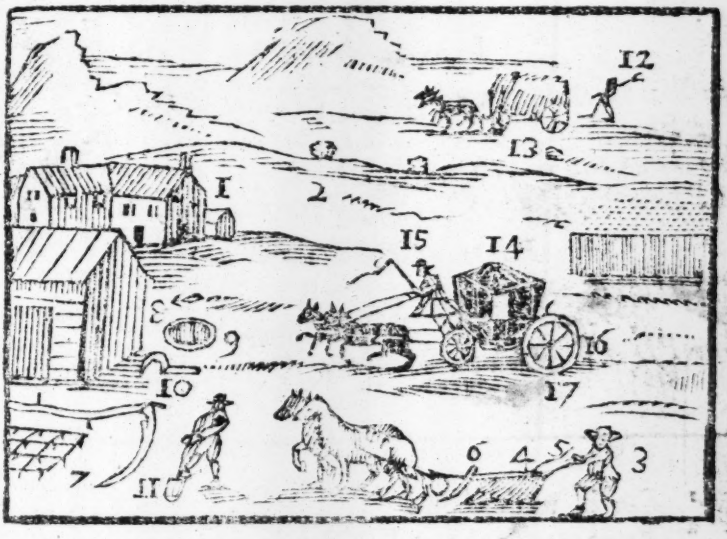
And they throw over the Room to keep it clean

Saw-duſt ✿ Scobs, ŏbis, f.

For the holding of Urine there is

A Urinal, or Chamber Pot ✿ Mātŭla, æ, f.

XIX. *Of the* COUNTRY, *and* COUNTRY-AFFAIRS.



HOUSE *and* LAND *out of Town is*

THE *Country* ✿ RUs, rūris, n,
Villa, æ, f.
A Country Farm 1 ✿ Or, prædium, ii,

LAND *is*

A Court, or Plat ✿ Ārĕa, æ, f.
A Field 2 ✿ Ager, gri, m.

Land

Land for HERBS *and* FLOWERS *is*

A Garden ۞ Hortus, i, m.

Land for FRUIT-TREES *is*

An Orchard ۞ Pōmārium, ii, n.

Land for CORN *is*

Arable Land ۞ [1] Arvum, i, n.
Or Land fit for Plowing ۞

Land for HAY *is*

A Meadow ۞ Prātum, i, n.

Land for BEASTS *is*

Paſture-Ground ۞ [2] Paſcŭa, ōrum, pl. n.

Land is Tilled by

An HUSBANDMAN ۞ ˘Agrĭcŏla, æ, f
The Plowman 3 ۞ ˘Arātor, ōris, m.
breaks up the Earth with
A Plow 4 ۞ ˘Arātrum, i, n.

Parts of the PLOW *are*

The Plow Tail or Handle 5 ۞ Stīva, æ, f.
The Plow Share 6 ۞ Vōmis. & Vōmer, ōris, m.

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[1] *Rus* is underſtood
[2] *Rura* is underſtood. Pandere Agros pinguis & paſcua reddere rura. *Lucretius*, l. 5. v. 1247.

By

By the Plow is made

A Furrow ❁ Sulcus, i, m.

The Husbandman ſoweth

Seed ❁ Sēmen, ĭnis, n.

The Ground is made even with

An Harrow, or Rake 7 ❁ Raſtrum, i, n.
❁ *Pl.* Raſtri, orum, m.

When the Corn looks yellow, then comes

The Harveſt ❁ Meſſis, is, f.

Graſs cut down, and dryed by the Sun, is called

Hay ❁ Fœnum, i, n.

which is put into

A Barn 8 ❁ [1] Horrĕum, i, n.

A Garden is looked after by

A GARDENER ❁ [2]

Who maketh for Defence of the Garden

An Hedge ❁ Sēpes, is, f.

with a

Bramble or Bryar ❁ Sentis, is, m.

To Husbandry alſo belong

A Sieve 9 ❁ Crībrum, i, n.
A Sickle or Scythe 10 ❁ Falx, cis, f.
A Spade 11 ❁ Lĭgo, ōnis, m.
A Fork 12 ❁ Furca, æ, f.

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[1] Alſo a *Wine-Cellar.*

[2] Commonly called *Hortulanus.* That it is not a good Word, is evident from the beſt Writers of Huſbandry, who tho' very often treating of the Thing, (Gardening;) never ſo much as once uſe the Name (Gardener.)

For CARRYING *of heavy Bodies there is*

A Cart or Waggon 13 ❁ Plaustrum, i, n.

An heavy Body is

A Burthen ❁ ˘Onus, ĕris, n.
A Weight ❁ Pondus, ĕris, n.

For TRAVELLING *or Going*

A Journey there is ❁ ˘Iter, itinĕris, n.
A Coach or Chariot 14 ❁ Currus, us, m.

He that driveth a Coach or Cart, is called

A Coachman or Carter who useth [15 ❁ Aurīga, æ, m & f.
A Whip, or Goad ❁ Stimŭlus, i, m.

To a COACH *or* WAGGON *belong*

A Pole ❁ Tēmo, ōnis, m.
An Axel-*tree* 16 ❁ Axis, is, m.
A Wheel 17 ❁ Rŏta, æ. f.
A Spoke ❁ Rădius, ii, m.

For the BEASTS *are*

A Yoke ❁ Jūgum, i, n.
The Reins ❁ Hăbēna, æ, f.
Or Lōrum, i, n.
A Pack or Fardel is carried in ❁ Sarcĭna, æ, f.
Dorsers or Pack Saddles ❁ Clītellæ, ārum, pl. f.

XX. Of SOCIETIES.

Men join together into

A Family	❁ Familia, æ, f.
A Corporation	❁ Civĭtas, tis, f.
A Kingdom	❁ Regnum, i, n.
A School	❁ Schŏla, æ, f.
A Church	❁ [1] Eccl̄esĭa, æ, f.

In a Family *are*

An Husband 1	❁ Vir, ri, m.
A Wife 2	❁ Uxor, ōris, f.
The Lord, or Maſter	❁ Dŏmĭnus, i, m.
The Lady, or Dame	❁ Dŏmĭna, æ, f.
The Maſter	❁ Hĕrus, i, m.
The Miſtreſs	❁ Hĕra, æ, f.

[1] It is an Eccleſiaſtical Word.

A Man ſervant 3 ❁ Fămŭlus, i, m.
An Handmaid, or Maid-ſervant 4 ❁ Ancīlla, æ, f.

In Marriage

❁ Nuptĭæ, ārum. pl. f.

A Wife bringeth

A Dowry, or Portion ❁ Dos, dōtis, f.

In a CORPORATION *are*

A Citizen ❁ Cīvis, is, m, & f.
A Magiſtrate 5 ❁ Măgiſtrātus, us, m.

In a KINGDOM *are*

A KING 6 ❁ Rex, rēgis, m.
A QUEEN 7 ❁ Rēgina, æ, f.
The PEOPLE ❁ Popŭlus, i, m.

The K I N G *hath*

A Crown 8 ❁ Cŏrōna, æ, f.
A Sceptre 9 ❁ Sceptrum, i, n.
A Throne 10 ❁ Thrōnus, i, m.
❁ *Or*, Sōlĭum, ii, n.

The PEOPLE *are*

The Nobles ❁ Prĭŏcĕres, um pl. m.
The Commonalty 11 ❁ Plebs, plēbis, f.
The Rabble ❁ Vūlgus, i, m, &, n.

A Company of People is

A Tribe ❁ Trĭbus, us, f.
A Rout ❁ Turba, æ, f.
A Nation ❁ Gens, tis, f
❁ *Or*, Nātio, ōnis, f.

XXI. The SCHOOL.

In

A School 1 *are*
A Maſter 2
A SCHOLAR 3

S Chŏ'la, æ, f.
Măgiſter, tri, m.
Diſcĭpulus, i, m.

Men declare their Thoughts by Speech, or Diſcourſe — Sermo, ōnis, m.

In Speech there are

A Letter — Lĭtĕra, æ, f.
A Syllable — Syllăba, æ, f.
A Word — Verbum, i, n.

SPEECH *is*

A Fable *or Tale*	Fābŭla, æ, f.
An Hiſtory	Hiſtŏrĭa, æ, f.
A Joke *or Jeſt*	Jŏcus, i, m.
Fame *or* Talk	Fāma, æ, f.

Speech written down is

A Letter or Epiſtle	Epiſtŏla, æ, f.
A Book 4 *	Liber, ri, m.

A Book hath

A Writer, or Author	Auctor, ōris, m.
A Title 5	Tĭtŭlus, i, m.
A Side or Page 6	Pāgĭna, æ, f.

A Writer is

A Poet	Pŏēta, æ, m.
who writeth	
One ſingle Verſe	Verſus, us, m.
A Poem, or Copy of Verſes	Carmen, ĭnis, n.

For Writing they uſe

A Pen 7	Penna, æ, f.
Ink 8	Sēpĭa. æ, f.
Paper 9	‖ Păpyrus, i, f. *Or*, Charta, æ, f.

* So called from *Liber*, the inward Bark or Rind of a Tree, of which Books were at firſt made, tho' now they are made of Paper, or Parchment.

‖ It hath its Name from *Papyrus*, a flaggy Shrub, growing in the Marſhes and moiſt Places near the River *Nile* in *Egypt*, of which Paper was formerly made.

A Pen

A Pen hath

A Slit,
and is made by
A Pen knife 10
They make
A Line
By a Rule

Crēna, æ, f.
[1] Scalpellum, i, n.
Līnĕa, æ, f.
Rēgŭla, æ, f.

If Care is not taken, they make

A Fault in Writing
A Blot

Mendum, i. n,
Or, Menda, æ, f.
Lĭtūra, æ. f.

For Correction the Maſter hath

A Rod
Or, a Ferula

Virga, æ, f.
Fĕrŭla, æ, f.

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[1] This is a Diminutive of *Scalprum*. *Suetonius* calls a Penknife *Scalprum Librarium*.

XXII. *Of the* CHURCH, *or Eccleſiaſtical* AFFAIRS.

RULERS *in the CHURCH are*

JEſus Chriſt	JEſus Chriſtus
An Apoſtle	Apoſtŏlus, i, m.
A Biſhop 1	Epiſcŏpus, i, m.
A Prieſt	*Săcerdos, ōtis, m & f.
An Elder	Presbyter, i, m.
A Deacon	Diaconus, i, m.

The WORSHIP *of* GOD *is*

Religion	*Rĕlĭgĭo, ōnis, f.

In the Church there is

A Pulpit 3	* Suggeſtum
Out of which	
The Preacher 1	* Concĭōnātor, ōris, m.
preacheth	
A Sermon	* Concĭo, ōnis, f.
Or, readeth	
The Bible	Biblĭa, ōrum, pl. n.
The Teſtament	Teſtāmentum, i, n.
The Goſpel	Evangelĭum, ii, n.
In the Church-Yard 4	* Sĕpulcrētum, i, n.
there is	
A Grave 5	* Sĕpulcrum, i, n.
A Monument 6	* Mŏnĭmentum, i, n.
A Funeral *is* 7	* Fūnus, ĕris, n.

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* This Chapter might have been omitted, moſt of the Words being only ſuch as are uſed by Eccleſiaſtical Writers, but leſt it might ſeem too great a Defect, we have inſerted ſome of them, and diſtinguiſhed the Words that are Claſſical, from thoſe which are Eccleſiaſtical, by putting an Aſteriſm (*) before them.

XXIII. *Of* JUDICIAL MATTERS.

In GOVERNMENT *there are*

A LAW 1
An Example

LEX, ēgis, f.
Exemplum, i, n.

In Law there are

A Judge 2 — Jūdex, ĭcis, m, & f.
A Counſellor 3 — Conſultor, ōris, m.
A Witneſs 4 — Teſtis, is, m. & f.

The Judge hath for Writing

A Secretary, or Scribe — Scrība, æ, m.

For ſpeaking publickly

A Cryer — Præco, ōnis, m.

For

For executing the Sentence

A Hangman
Or, Jack Ketch 5 ✿ Carnĭfex, ĭcis, m.

The Law commands to give every Thing

Right, or Due ✿ Jus, jūris, n.
Worth, or Price ✿ Pretĭum, ii, n.

The Law alſo giveth

Puniſhment ✿ Pæna, æ, f.

To thoſe who are guilty of

Vice ✿ Vĭtĭum, ii, n.

A vicious Deed is

A Fault ✿ Culpa, æ, f.
A Crime ✿ Crīmen, ĭnis, n.
Villany ✿ Scĕlus, ĕris, n.

A Crime is

Deceit, or a Cheat ✿ Dŏlus, i, m.
A Lie ✿ Mendācĭum, ii, n.
Fraud ✿ Fraus, dis, f.
Lewdneſs ✿ Luxus, us, m.
Theft ✿ Furtum, i, n.

Perſons guilty of Crimes are

An Adulterer ✿ Adulter, ĕri, m.
A Robber or Cut-throat 6 ✿ Latro, ōnis, m.
A Thief 6 ✿ Fur, fūris, m.
A Whore ✿ Mĕrĕtrix, cis, f.

Puniſh-

Puniſhments are

Baniſhment, or Exile	Exĭlĭum, ii, n.
Death	Nex, nĕcis, f.
Diſgrace, or Degrading	Ignōmĭnĭa, æ, f.
A Fine or Mulct	Mulcta, æ, f.
A Priſon	Carcer, ĕris, m.
A Stripe	Verber, ĕris, n.

Sometimes the Judge giveth

Pardon	Vĕnĭa, æ, f.

They who practiſe

Virtue	Virtus, ūtis, f.
will have	
A Reward	Prœmĭum, ii, n.
is	
Gain	Lucrum, i, n.
A Gift or Preſent	Dōnum, i, n.
Glory	Glōrĭa, æ, f.
Hire, or Pay	Stips, stĭpis, f.
Honour	Hŏnor, ōris, m.
Credit, or Grace	Dĕcus, oris, n.
Praiſe	Laus, dis, f.
Wages	Mercēs, edis, f.
Money	Pĕcūnia, æ, f.
	Or, Nummus, i, m.

XXIV. *Of* WARFARE, *or* MILITARY-AFFAIRS

The joining of the Force *and* Arms *of many againſt others, is called*

WAR ❁ BEllum, i, n.

The being without mutual Oppoſition

Peace ❁ Pax, pācis, f.

In Peace there is

Agreement ❁ Concordĭa, æ, f.
A League ❁ Fœdus, ĕris, n.
Quiet ❁ Quĭes, tis, f.
Leiſure ❁ Otĭum, ii, n.
Play ❁ Lūdus, i, m.

But in war there is

Diſagreement Diſcordĭa, æ, f.
Danger Pĕrīcŭlum, i, n.
Strife Lis, līdis, f.
Quarrels Jurgĭum, ii, n.
A Tumult, *or Diſturbance* Tŭmultus, us, m.
An Enemy Hoſtis, is, m. & f.
A Fight Pugna, æ, f.
Or Battle Prœlium, ii, n.
Stratagems Inſĭdiæ, ārum, pl. f.
Slaughter Cædes, is, f.
Ruin Rŭīna, æ, f.
Deſtruction Pernĭcĭes, ei, f.
Or Exĭtium, ii, n,
Want of Proviſions Pēnūrĭa, æ, f.
Or Penury
The Conqueror Victor, ōris, m.
after the fight hath
A Victory Victōrĭa, æ, f.
A Triumph Trĭumphus, i, m.

As on the other Side there is

Flight Fŭga, æ, f.

Military Perſons, or Perſons belonging to War, are

A Leader or Captain 1 Dux, dŭcis, m. & f.
A Trumpeter 2 Tŭbĭcen, ĭnis, m.
An Enſign
Or Standard Bearer 3 Vexillārĭus, ii, m.
who beareth
An Enſign or Standard 3 Vexillum, i, n.
A Soldier Mīles, ītis, m, & f.
A freſh Water Soldier, or a Tīro, ōnis, m.
Beginner in any Buſineſs

A Horſe-

A Horſeman 3	ĕQues, ĭtis, m.
A Footman 4	Pĕdes, ĭtis, m.
who hath	
A Companion	Cŏmes, ĭtis, m. & f.
A Guardian	Cuſtos, odis, m. & f.

The whole Body of the Forces is called

An Army	Exercĭtus, us, m.

A Soldier hath for Offence, or for Defence

Arms, *or Weapons*	Arma, ōrum, pl. n.

Offenſive Arms are

A Club	Fuſtis, is, m.
A Staff or Stick	Băcŭlus, i, m.
	Or Băcŭlum, i, n.
A Sword 6	Enſis, is, m.
	Or, Glădius, ii, m.
A Spear or Launce 7	Haſta, æ, f.
A Dart or Javelin	Jăcŭlum, i, n.
A Sling	Funda, æ, f.
An Arrow	Sāgitta, æ, f.
which is ſhot out of	
A Bow 8	Arcus, us, m.
A Quiver of Arrows is	Phărētra, æ, f.
Any Weapon that may be thrown with the Hand as a Dart, &c. is called	Tēlum, i, n.
A point of a Sword, or other Weapon, is	Mūcro, ōnis. m.
	Or, Cuſpis, ĭdis, f.

Defenſive

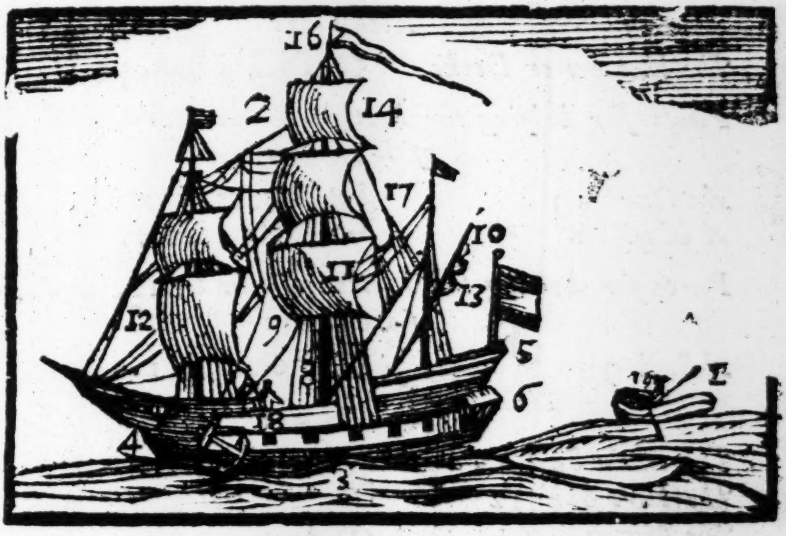
Defenſive Arms are

An Helmet	Gălĕa, æ, f.
Or, Head-piece 9 *which hath*	*Or*, Caſſis, ĭdis, f.
A Creſt 10	Criſta, æ, f.
A Brigandine, or Coat of Mail	Lōrīca, æ, f.
	Clypĕus, i, m.
A Buckler or Shield 11	*Or*, Scūtum, i, n.

Inſtruments of Muſick uſed in War, are

A Trumpet 2	Tŭba, æ, f.
A Drum	Tympānum, i, n.

XXV. Of SEA or NAVAL AFFAIRS.



A VESSEL, *for paſſing over the Water, of the leſſer Kind is*

A *Boat* 1
Of the greater kind is
A Ship 2

Cymba, æ, f.
Nāvis, is, f.

Parts of a SHIP *are*

At the Bottom
The Keeel 3
At the Fore end
The Stem, or Prow 4

Cărīna, æ, f.
Prōra, æ, f.

B

At the Hind End
The Stern or Poop 5 — Puppis, is, f.
For Steering it
The Helm or Rudder 6 — Clāvus, i, m.

Rooms are

The Hatches or Decks — Fŏri, ōrum, pl. m.

Parts for helping the Motion of the SHIP, *and made of Wood are*

An Oar 19 — Rēmus, i, m.
A Maſt 8 — Mālus, i, m.

Parts for helping the Motion of the SHIP, *and made of Cloth are*

A Sail 9 — Vēlum, i, n.

Sails are

The Main Sail 11 — [1]
The Fore Sail 12 — [2]
The Mizen Sail 13 — [3]
The Top Sail 14 — [4]

The Croſs piece to which the Sails is faſtened, is called
The Sail Yard 10 — Antenna, æ, f.

For ſtaying of the Ship there is
An Anchor 15 — Anchŏra, æ, f.

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[1] *Called* — Acatium, ii, n.
[2] *Called* — Dolon, ōnis, m.
[3] *Called* — Epĭdrŏmus, i, m.
[4] *Called* — Suppăra, ōrum, pl. n.

For

For ORNAMENT, *or for the Diſtinction of* NATIONS *or the ſeveral* OFFICERS *of a* NAVY, *there are*

The Pendants, or Streamers of a Ship 16	Apluſtria, um, pl. n.
The Flag 5	

There belongs alſo to a Ship

A Rope 17	Fūnis, is, m.
A Caple or great Rope	[2] Rŭdens, tis, m. & f.
A Pilot or a Stearſman of a Ship	Gŭbernator, ōris, m.
A Seaman or Mariner 18	Nauta, æ, m.
A Rower 19	Rēmex, ĭgis, m.

The whole Crew of Slaves in

A Galley	Rēmigium, ii, n.
The Seats where the Rowers ſit	Tranſtra, ōrum, pl. n.
A Float of Timber is	Rā.is, is, f.

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[1] *Called* Vexillum, Navāle

[2] *Funis* is nnderſtood, which was alſo antiently uſed in the Feminine Gender.

XXVI. Of TIME.

TIME *is*

An Hour	Hŏra, æ, f.
A Day	Dies, ei, m. & f.
A Week	Hebdŏmas, adis, f.
A Month	Menſis, is, m.
A Year	Annus, i, m.
An Age	Sēculum, i, n.

In a DAY *there is*

The Dawning of the Day or Day break	Dīlūcŭlum, i, n.
The Morning	Mā̆ne, n, *Undeclined*
Noon Tide or Mid Day	Mĕrĭ̆dĭes, ei, m.
The Duſk of the Evening or Twilight	Crepuſcŭlum, i, n.
The Evening	Veſper, ris, m.
The Night	Nox, noctis, f.

The DAY *after the preſent Day is*

To-Morrow	Cras, n. *Undeclined*

In a WEEK *there are ſeven* DAYS *called*

* *Sunday*	† 1
Or, the Day of the Sun	
Monday	2
Or the Day of the Moon,	
Tueſday	3
Or Tuiſco's *Day*	
Wedneſday	4
Or Woden's *Day*	

* The Engliſh Names of the Days of the Week are borrowed from the Names of the Idols, which our *Saxon* Anceſtors did chiefly worſhip on thoſe Days; as, on Sunday the Idol of the Sun was worſhipped, *&c.*

† Theſe are commonly called in *Latin*

1	Dies Dominicus	5	Dies Jovis
	Or Dies Solis	6	Dies Venĕris
2	Dies Lunæ	7	Dies Sabbā̆ti
3	Dies Martis		*Or* Dies Saturnī
4	Dies Mercurii		

Thurſday

Thurſday	5
Or Thor's *Day*	
Friday	6
Or Friga's *Day*	
Saturday	7
Or Seater's *Day*	

The Year is divided into four parts called

The Spring	Ver, vēris, n.
The Summer	Æſtas, tis, f.
Autumn, *or the fall of the Leaf.*	Autumnus, i, m.
The Winter	Hyems, ĕmis, f.

XXVII. Of ADJECTIVES, or the Manner of THINGS.

A THING *is*

Comely, or Handſome	Pulcer, ra, rum.
Acceptable	Grātus, a, um.
Wonderful	Mīrus, a, rum.
Vain	Vānus, a, um.
Troubleſome	Mŏleſtus, a um.
Whole	Tōtus, a, um.
Torn	Lăcer, ra, rum.
What a Thing is it	Quālis, is, e.
Such	Talis, is, e.

A Thing *as to its Weight is*

Heavy, grievous	Grăvis, is, e.
Light	Lĕvis, is, e.

If you compare one Thing with another, it is

Divers, various	Vărĭus, a, um.
Like	Sĭmĭlis, is, e.
Unlike	Diſsĭmĭlis, is, e.

A Thing, as to its Motion, *is*

Gentle	Lēnis, is, e,
Strong, earneſt	Vēhemens, tis.
Swift, quick	Celer, ĕris, e.
Slow, tardy	Tardus, a, um.

A Sign *is*

True	Vērus, a, um.
Or Falſe	Falſus, a, um.
Certain	Certus, a, um.
Or Doubtful	Dŭbĭus, a, um.

The Mode, *or* Manner *of a Thing is*

Fit or fitting	Aptus, a, um.
Unfit	Ineptus, a, m.

A Part *is*

Great	Magnus, a, um.
Or Little	Parvus, a, um.

Nature *is*

Fruitful	Uber, ĕris.
Or Barren	Stĕrĭlis, is, e.

A Thing, as to the Time *of its* Continuance, *is*

New	Nŏvus, a, um,
Old	Vĕtus, ĕris,

As to its Seaſonableneſs, *it is*

Late, lag	Sērus, a, um.
Ripe	Mātūrus, a, um.
Or unripe	Immātūrus, a, um.

The

The CARDINAL, *or* CHIEF NUMBERS.

In which the Queſtion is made by Quot, *as*

How many	Quot, *Undeclined*

And the Anſwer by

So many	Tot, *Undeclined.*
One	Unus, a, um.
Two	Dŭo, æ, o.
Three	Tres, tres, tria.
Four	Quātŭor, *Undeclined*
Five	Quinque, *Undeclined*
Six	Sex, *Undeclined*
Seven	Septem, *Undeclined*
Eight	Octo, *Undeclined*
Nine	Nŏvem, *Undeclined*
Ten	Dĕcem, *Undeclined*
Twenty	Vīgenti, *Undeclined*
Thirty	Trigenta, *Undeclined*
An Hundred	Centum, *Undeclined*
A Thouſand	Mille, *Undeclined*
Both	Ambo, æ, o.

Thoſe are Original Numbers *which tell of what Number, or in what Order a Thing is*

The Queſtion is made by Quotus; *as*

Of what Number, or in what Order is a Thing	Quotus, a, um.

The Anſwer is made by

The Firſt	Primus, a, um.
Or the Second	Sĕcundus, a, um.
The Third	Tertius, a, um.

The

The Fourth	Quartus, à, um.
The Fifth	Quintus, a, um.
The Sixth	Sextus, a, um.
The Seventh	Septĭmus, a, um.
The Eighth	Octāvus, a, um.
The Ninth	Nōnus, a, um.
The Tenth	Decĭmus, a, um.
The Middlemoſt	Mĕdĭus, a, um.
The Laſt	Ultĭmus, a, um.

Things are alſo, in reſpect of their NUMBER,

Equal, or even	Par, ăris.
Unequal, or odd	Impar, ăris.
Many	Multus, a, um.
Or Few	Paucus, a, cum.
All	Omnis, is, e.
	Frequens, tis.
Frequent	*Or* Crēber, ra, rum.
Or Seldom, rare	Rārus, a um.

There are Twelve MONTHS.

January	[1] Jānŭārĭus
February	Fĕbrŭārĭus
March	Martĭus
April	Aprilis
May	Mājus
June	Junĭus
July	Jūlĭus
Auguſt	Auguſtus
September	September, ris, re.

[1] Theſe are Nouns Adjective, *Menſis* being underſtood.

October

October	Octŏber, ris, re.
November	Nŏvember, ris, re.
December	December, ris re.

A PLACE *is*

Large or wide	Amplus, a, um.
Narrow or ſtrait	Anguſtus, a, um.
	Or Arctus, a, um.

A PLACE *dedicated to* GOD *is*

Sacred	Sācer, ra, rum.
Others are	
Prophane	Prŏfānus, a, um.

As to its PLACING *a Thing is*

Convenient, or Commodious	Commŏdus, a, um.
Right on the Right	Dexter, ra, rum.
Or Left	Siniſter, ra, rum.
With the Face upward	Sŭpīnus, a rum.
With the Face downward	Prōnus, a, um.

A BODY *is*

Hard	Dūrus, a, um.
Or ſoft	Mollis, is, e.
Strong or firm	Firmus, a, um.
Or Weak	Dēbĭlis, is, e.
Hollow	Cāvus, a, um.

As to its MEASURE *it is*

Equal	Æquālis, is, e.
How big is it	Quantus, a, um.
So big	Tantus, a, um.

Big, or great	Grandis, is, e.
	Or Ingens, tis,
Or ſmall, ſlender	Exīlis, is, e.
Thick	Craſſus, a, um.
Or Thin	Tĕnŭis, is, e.

As to its Figure, *it is*

Round	Rotundus, a. um.
Square	Quadratus, a, um.
Straight, Right	Rectus, a, um.
Crooked	Curvus, a, um.

A Spirit *is*

Good	Bŏnus, e, um.
Or Bad	Mălus, a, um.

GOD is

Eternal	Æternus, a, um.

A Soul *is*

Good gracious	Pius, a, um.

The Light *is*

Clear, *or Bright*	Clārus, a, um.

The Shade is

Dark, or Dull	Obſcurus, a, um.

A Star *is*

Fixed, *or ſteady*	Fixus, a, um.
Or Wandering	Văgus, a, um.

The Air *is*

Clear, not cloudy	Sĕrēnus, a, um.

The EARTH *is*

Dry Siccus a, um.

RAIN *is*

Thick Denſus, a. um.
Or Spiſſus, a, um.

A METAL *is*

Pure, *or unmixed* Purus, a, um.

A PLANT *is*

Tender Tĕner, ra, rum.
Green Vĭrĭdis, is, e.
Or Dry Arĭdus, a, um.

A TREE *is*

High, or Tall Prŏcērus, a, um.
Or Celſus, a, um.
Or Low Hŭmĭlis, is, e.

HONEY *is*

Pure, ſincere, *not mixed with Wax* Sincērus, a, um.

An ANIMAL *is*

Alive Vīvus, a, um.
Or Dead Mortŭus, a, um.
Sound, well Sānus, a, um.
Or Sick, faint Æger, ra, rum.
Fat Pinguis, is, e.
Or Lean Măcer, ra, rum.
Wakeful Vĭgil, is, e.
Bruti ſh Brutus, a, um.
Wild Fĕrus, a, um.
Sometimes big with Young Grăvĭdus, a um.

A Man's *Head is ſometimes*

Bald — Calvus, a, um.
his Skin
Hairy, rough — Hirſūtus, a, um.

A Man's Countenance *is*

Cheary, merry — Hĭlăris, is, e.
Or Sorrowful — Mœſtus, a, um.
Blithe, or kind — Blandus, a, um.
Joyous — Lætus, a, um.
Or Sad — Triſtis, is, e.

A Man's Face *is*

Beautiful — Formōſus, a, um.
Or Ugly — Dēformis, is, e.

For want of Sight *a Man is*

Blind — Cæcus, a, um

For want of Hearing

Deaf — Surdus, a, um.

For want of Speech

Dumb — Mūtus, a, um.

For want of the uſe of Hands

Maimed or Lame — Mancus, a, um.

For want of the uſe of Feet, *he is*

Lame or Halt — Claudus, a, um.

The Stomach *is*

Hungry, faſting — Jē̆ūnus, a, um.
Or Full, ſatisfied — Jă̆ŭr, a, um.

A

A MAN *is*

Potent or able	Pŏtens, tis.
Knowing	Grā'us, a, um.

As to his UNDERSTANDING *he is*

Wiſe	Săpĭens, tis.
Unpoliſh'd, rude	Rŭdis, is, e.
Fooliſh	Stultus, a, um.

As to his DISPOSITIONS *and* MANNERS *he is*

Bold	Audax, ācis.
Valiant	Fortis, is, e.
Mild, meek	Mītis, is, e.
Or Cruel, fierce	Sævus, a, um.
Or Barbarous	Barbărus, a, um.
Chaſte	Caſtus, a, um.
Or Wanton	Laſcīvus, a, um.
Pleaſant	Jūcundus, a, um.
Severe	Sĕvērus, a, um.
Honeſt or virtuous	Probus, a, um.
Covetous	Avarus, a, um.
Or Prodigal	Prōdĭgus, a, um.
Holy	Sanctus, a, um.
Sober	Sōbrĭus, a, um.
Or Drunken	Ebrius, a, um.

In his CONVERSATION *he is*

Juſt	Juſtus, a, um.
Friendly	Amīcus, a, um.

As to his SOCIETY *he is*

Alone	Sōlus, a, um.
Or, Aſſociate	Sŏcĭus, a, um.

As to ACTION *he is*

Briſk, chearful	Ălăcer, ris, re.
Dull, or blockiſh	Hĕbes, ĕtis.
Slow, backward	Pĭger, ra, rum.
Sluggiſh, lazy	Segnis, is, e.

To do a WORK *which is*

Eaſy	Făcĭlis, is, e.
Or hard, difficult	Difficĭlis, is, e.

After Work is done, he is

Weary	Feſſus, a, um.
Tired	Laſſus, a, um.

As to his STATE *he is*

Rich	Dives, ĭtis.
Or Poor	Pauper, ĕris.
Free, a Freeman	Lĭber, ĕra, rum.
Bond, or enſlaved	Servus, a, um.
Well or ſafe	Salvus, a, um.
Proſperous	Proſper, ĕra, rum.
Happy	Fē'ix, īcis.
Wretched, miſerable	Mĭſer, ĕra, um.

As to his Age *he is*

Young	Jŭvĕnis, is, e.
Old	Sĕnex, sĕnis.

A Man without a Garment is

Naked, bare	Nūdus, a, um.

To the SIGHT, *a Thing is*

White	Albus, a, um.
Black	Nĭger, ra, rum.
Red	Rŭber, ra, rum.

To the TASTE *it is*

Sweet	Dulcis, is, e.
Bitter	˘Amārus, a, um.
Sharp, or tart	¯Acer, ācris, ăcre.

To the SMELL *it is*

Sweet ſcented	Suavis, is, e.
Stinking	Tēter, ra, rum.

To the TOUCH *a Thing is*

Plain	Plānus, a, um.
Even	Æquus, a, um.
Smooth	Lævis, is, e.
Or Rough, ſharp	Aſper, ĕra, ĕrum.

PROVISION *is*

Dear	Cārus, a, um.
Or Cheap	Vīlis, is, e.

HOUSHOLD STUFF *is*

Ones own, proper	Pr̆ŏprĭus, a, um.
Common	Commūnis, is, e.
Private	Prīvātus, a, um.
Publick	Publĭcus, a, um.

HOUSHOLD STUFF *is*

Clean	Mundus, a, um.
Or Filthy	Turpis, is, e.

Some one BOEY *will learn*

More than the reſt	Plus, ūris.
	Cæter, ĕra, ĕrum.

XXVIII. Of VERBS.

A Thing *is ſaid*

	Præt. Sup.
TO *be*	ESſe, fui.
To act or do	ĕAgĕre, ĕgi, actum
Or to ſuffer	[1] Pati, paſſus ſum

That which Is, *uſes*

To become	Fĭĕri, factus, ſum
To continue or abide	Mănēre, manſi, manſum

To Act *is*

To move	Mŏvēre, mōvi, mōtum
To frame or faſhion	Fingĕre, finxi, fictum
To Form	Formāre, avi, atum
To put	Pōnĕre, pŏſui, pŏſĭtum
To begin to act, is	Cœpiſſe, cœpi, cœptum

The Actions of GOD, *as to the World, are*

To Create	Crĕāre, āvi, atum
To preſerve or keep it	Servāre, āvi, atum
To manage or rule	Rĕgĕre, rexi, rectum
To bleſs or make happy	Bĕāre, āvi, atum

Bodies which give Light *uſe*

To ariſe	ĕOrīri, ortus ſum
To ſhine	Lūcēre, luxi—
To glitter or twinkle	Mĭcāre, micui—

[1] It is a Verb Deponent, which changes its end ing like a Verb Paſſive, but ſignifies to do like Verb Active. Obſerve, that thoſe *Verbs* whoſe *In nitives* end in *i*, are Verbs *Deponent*, as *Pati*, uffer.

Fire *uſes*

To burn or to be kindled	Ardēre, arſi, arſum
To burn or ſcorch	Urĕre, uſſi, uſtum

Water *uſes*

To flow	Flŭĕre, fluxi, fluxum
To boil up	Fervēre, fervi—

A Cloud

To rain	Plŭĕre, plui, —
To thunder	Tŏnāre, tŏnui, tŏnĭtum

The Wind

To blow	Flāre, flāvi, flātum

The Sea

To roar	Frĕmĕre, frĕmui, frĕmĭtum

A Plant *uſes*

To grow	Creſcĕre, crēvi, cretum
To flouriſh or bloſſom	Flōrēre, florui.—
To wither or fade	Marcēre, marcui.

An Inſect *uſes*

To creep	
Or as a Serpent to wriggle, or as a Flea, *to ſkip, or jump*	Rēpĕre, repſi, reptum Serpere, ſerpſi. ſerptum Sălīre, ſalui, ſaltum

A Bird *uſes*

To fly	Vŏlāre, avi, atum
To ſing	Cănĕre, cĕcĭni, cantum

A Fiſh

To ſwim ❁ Nāre, nāvi, nātum.

A Bullock

To low ❁ Mūgīre, mugivi, itum

A Hog

To grunt ❁ Grunnīre, ivi, itum.

A Sheep

To bleat ❁ Bālāre, avi, atum.

An Aſs

To bray ❁ Rūdĕre, rudi, —

An Horſe

To neigh ❁ Hinnīre, ivi, itum.

A Lion

To roar ❁ Rūgīre, ivi, itum.

A Wolf

To howl ❁ Ulŭlāre, avi, atum.

A Dog

To bark ❁ Lātrāre, avi, atum.

A Man *uſes*

To be born ❁ Naſci, natus, ſum—
To live ❁ Vīvĕre, vixi, victum.
To ſenſe, *or feel* ❁ Sentīre, ſenſi, ſenſum.
To be able ❁ Poſſe, pŏtui.—

To be well, or ſtrong ❧ Vălēre, valui, valĭtum.
To pine, or languiſh ❧ Languēre, langui—
To die ❧ Mŏri, mortuus ſum.

To the Senſes *things uſe*

To be open or plain ❧ Pătēre, patui,—
To be clear ❧ Lĭquēre, liqui, *ſeldom uſed*
To lie fair, to appear ❧ Parēre, parui, par tum.
Or, to lie hid, to lurk ❧ Lătēre, latui, latĭtum.

A Man by the Senſe of Sight *uſes*

To ſee a Thing ❧ Vĭdēre, vĭdi, viſum.

By the Senſe of Hearing

To hear ❧ Audīre, ivi, itum.

By the Senſe of Smelling

To ſmell ❧ Odōrāri, odōratus ſum.

By the Senſe of Taſting

To taſte ❧ Guſtāre, āvi, ātum.

By the Senſe of Touching

To touch ❧ Tangĕre, tetĭgi, tactum.

Things are alſo perceived by the Ear

To ſound ❧ Sŏnāre, sŏnui, ſonĭtum.
To make a Noiſe ❧ Strĕpĕre, ſtrepui, ſtrepi ū
To Crack, or give a Crack ❧ Crĕpāre, crepui, crepĭtum

By the Smell

To ſmell, or caſt a Smell ❧ Olēre, olui, olĭtum

By the Taſte

To taſte of, or ſavour ❧ Săpĕre, ſapui, & ſapivi

By the Touch *or* Feeling

To be cold	Frīgēre, frixi, —
To be warm	Tĕpēre, tepui, —
To be hot	Călēre, calui, ĭtum

A Man *with his* Head *uſes*

To nod	Nutare, avi atum
	Nŭare *is out of uſe*

With his Eyes

To ſpie	[1] Spĕcĕre
To diſcern	[2] Cernĕre, crevi, cretum
To behold or look to	Tuēri, tuĭtus ſum

With his Mouth

To breathe	Spīrāre, avi. atum
To talk or ſpeak	Lŏqui, loquutus ſum
To prate or prattle	Garrīre, ivi, itum
To cry out	Clāmāre, avi. atum
To mutter	Mūtīre, ivi. itum.

When Men *ſpeak they are wont*

To call	Vŏcāre, avi. atum
To ſay	Dīcĕre, dixi, dictum
Or Affirm	Aiĕre aiſti
To tell	Narrāre, avi, atum
To aſk	Rōgāre, avi, atum
To confeſs	Fătēri, faſſus ſum
Or to deny	Nĕgāre, avi. atum

When Men do not Speak, *they are ſaid*

To be ſilent	Silĕre, ſilui, —
To hold their Peace	Tăcēre, tacui, tăcĭtum

[1] This is not in Uſe, unleſs in its Compound, *Inſpicio, inſpexi, inſpectum*, &c.

[2] You will ſcarce find any Præter or Supine, when it is uſed in this Senſe.

A Man with his Tongue *uſes*

To lick — Lingĕre, linxi, linctum
To lap — Lambĕre, lambi—
To ſuck — Sūgĕre, ſuxi, ſuctum.

With his Teeth

To gnaw — Rōdĕre, roſi, roſum
To champ, or chew — Mandĕre, mandi, manſum
To bite — Mordēre, mŏmordi, mor-
To craſh or gnaſh — Strīdēre, ſtridi,— [ſum

With his Hand

To take — Căpĕre, cēpi, captum
To ſnatch — Răpĕre, rapui, raptum
To give — Dăre, dĕdi, dătum
To hold — Tĕnēre, tenui, tentum
To lay hold of, to catch — Prendĕre, prendi, prenſum

A Man with his Fingers *uſes*

To crop — Carpĕre, carpſi carptum
To pluck — Vēllĕre, velli, & vulſi-vulſum

With his Nails

To claw — Scăbĕre, ſcābi —
To ſcratch — Scalpere, ſcalpſi, ſcalptum

With his Feet

To kick — Calcāre, avi atum
To go — Īre, īvi ĭtum *from* Eo
To come — Vĕnīre, vĕni, ventum
To follow — Sĕqui, ſequutus ſum

From the Head *he uſes alſo*

To ſpit — Spŭĕre, ſpui, ſputum

From the Bladder

To make Water — Meĭĕre, minxi, mictum
Mingere *is out of uſe*

From the Stomach *upwards, or the* Guts *downwards*

To vomit — Vŏmĕre, vomui, vomĭtum
To break Wind — Pĕdĕre, pĕpĕdi, pedĭtum
To dung — Căcāre, avi, atum

The ſeveral Modes *of* Going *are*

To ſtep, or go — Gradior, greſſus ſum
To go a Foot pace — [1] Vādere, vaſi, ſum.
To walk — Ambŭlāre, avi, atum
To run — Currĕre, cucurri, curſum

If a Place be ſlippery he is liable

To ſlide, or ſlip — Lābi, lapſus ſum
To ruſh, or tumble — Rŭĕre, rui, rŭĭtum

If Rough

To ſtagger or ſtumble — Titŭbāre, avi, atum.

If High *he uſes*

To climb — Scandĕre, ſcandi ſcanſum

A Man, as to his Geſture, *or different* Poſture *of Body is ſaid*

To riſe — Surgĕre, ſurrexi, rectum
To ſtand — Stāre, ſtĕti, ſtātum
To ſtretch — [2] Tendĕre, tĕtendi, tenſum
Or, Tentum
To bend — Flectĕre, flexi, flexum

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[1] This Præter Tenſe and Supine is ſeldom read out of Compoſition.

[2] It formerly made *tendi*.

To lean	Nīti, nisus, & nixus sum
To sit	Sĕdēre, sēdi, sessum
To fall	Cădĕre, cĕcĭdi, asum
To lie down	Cŭbare, cubui, cubitum
	Or Cumbēre
To lie along	Jacēre, jacui, ĭtum
To cling or cleave to	Hærēre, hæsi, hæsum
To hang	Pendēre, pēpendi pensum

If a Man Moves *a Thing, he is said*

To stir, or raise it	Cīēre, cīvi
To shake	Quătĕre, quassi, quassum
To turn	Vertĕre, verti, versum
To rub it	Frĭcāre, fricui, frictum
To send, fling	Mittĕre, misi, missum
To cast	Jăcĕre, jeci, jactum
To lead	Dūcĕre, duxi, ductum
To thrust	Trūdĕre, trūsi, trūsum
To drive	Pellĕre, pepuli, pulsum
To rowl	Volvĕre, volvi, volūtum
To draw	Trăhĕre, traxi, tractum
To lift, or take up	[1] Tollĕre, sustŭli, sublatum
To bear	Ferre, tuli, latum
To carry	Portāre, avi, atum
	Or, Vehĕre, vexi, vectum

A Man hath Power

To know or understand	Scīre, scīvi, scītum
To remember	Meminisse, memini —
To will	Velle volui —

Actions of the Understanding *and* Judgment *are*

To consider	Consĭderare, avi, atum
To meditate	Mĕdĭtāri, meditatus sum
To know, *or take Knowledge of*	Noscere nōvi, notum

[1] It has its Præter Tense from the Verb *Sustollo*, as *Fero* has from *Tulo*.

To judge	Jūdĭcāre, avi atum
To approve or like	Prŏbāre avi atum
To condemn	Damnāre avi atum
To think	Pŭtāre avi atum
To believe	Crēdĕre credidi creditum
To doubt	Dŭbĭtāre avi atum
To truſt	Fīdĕre fiſus ſum

Paſſions of the Mind *cauſe Men*

To love	[1]Amāre avi atum
To favour	Fāvēre favi fautum
Or to hate	[1]Odīſſe odi—
To joy or rejoice	Gaudēre gaviſus ſum
To hope	Spērāre avi atum
To deſire or covet	Cŭpĕre īvi ītum
To wiſh for	Obtāre āvi ātum
To fear	Tĭmĕre ui —
Or to dread	Mĕtŭĕre ui —
To be angry	[1]Iraſci irātus ſum
To wonder	Mīrāri miratus ſum
To be aſhamed	Pŭdĕre pudui puditum
To contemn *or deſpiſe*	[1]Temnĕre tempſi temptum
To ſcorn	Spernĕre ſprevi ſpretum

The Outward Signs *of our* Inward Paſſions *are*

Of Joy

To laugh	Rīdēre rīſi rīſum

Of Sorrow

To weep	Flēre flēvi flētum
To mourn	[2]Lūgēre luxi
To bewail	Plōrāre avi atum
To complain	Quĕri queſtus ſum
To groan	Gĕmĕre gemui ĭtum

[1] *Temptum* is hardly uſed out of Compoſition.
[2] *Luctum* is read in no Author.

Of Fear

To tremble — Trĕmĕre, tremui—
To wax pale — Pallēre, pallui——

When a Man wants Meat, *he is ſaid*

To hunger, or be hungry — ˘Esŭrīre, īvi, ītum.

When he wants to Drink

To be thirſty, or dry — Sĭ īre, ivi, itum.

So when he is Hungry *he uſes*

To eat — ˘Edĕ e,edi, eſtum, *or* eſum.

As when Thirſty

To drink — Bībĕre, bĭbi, bĭbĭtum.

To be pleaſing, *to* pleaſe — Plăcēre, placui, placĭtum.

Bad-Things *uſe*

To hurt — Lædĕre, læſi, læſum.
To be painful, to pain — Dŏ ēre, dolui, ĭtum.
To affright — Terrēre, terrui, ĭtum
To trouble, or diſturb — Turbāre, avi, atum.
To be harmful, to harm — Nŏ ēre, cui, ĭtum.

A Man as to his Poſſeſſions

To have — Habēre, ui, ītum

If he has Nothing, *he is ſaid*

To be empty — Vacāre, avi, atum.
To want,, or be without — Cărēre, carui, itum.
To want, or need — ˘Egēre, ĕgui,——

That

That which he Hath, *he is wont*

To Uſe	Uti, uſus ſum.
To enjoy	Frŭi, fructus or fruitus ſum

That which he Diſlikes *he uſes*

To change	Mūtāre, avi, atum.
To let, let alone	Sĭnĕre, ſivi, ſitum.
To leave, or forſake	Linquĕre, līqui, lictum

A Man as to his Buſineſs *is ſaid*

To be able	Quire, quivi, quitum.
To ſtudy, to labour	Stŭdēre, ſtudui, ĭtum.
To dare to venture	Audere, auſus ſum.
To get or obtain	[1] Potiri, potītus ſum.

As it is his Duty *all lawful means of living*

To try	Expĕrīri, expertus, ſum.
To ſeek after	Pĕtĕre, petivi, *or* petii,
So it is	petītum.
To beware be cautious	Cāvēre, cavi, cautum.
To care	Cūrāre, avi, atum.
To ſerve or deſerve	Mĕrēri merui, meritum.
	Or Merēre, merĭtus ſum.

Therefore he ought

To conſult	Conſŭlĕre, ui, ultum.

The ſeveral Buſineſſes *of Men are*

Of a Phyſician

To heal or cure	[2] Mĕdēri

Of a Cook.

To dreſs or cook	Cŏquĕre, coxi, coctum.

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[1] Is of the third or fourth Conjugation.

[2] It borrows a Præter from *Medicor*, which is *Medicatus ſum.*

When

When a Man Eats *a* Meal, *if in the* Morning, *he is ſaid*

To breakfaſt ✿ Jentāre, avi, atum.

If at Noon

To dine ✿ Prandēre prandi, pranſum

If at Night

To ſup ✿ Cœnāre, avi, atum.

It is the Buſineſs of a Taylor

To ſew ✿ Sŭĕre, ſui, ſutum.
To patch ✿ Sarcire, ſarſi, ſartum.

With a Garment *a Man uſes*

To cloath or array himſelf ✿ Amĭcire, amicui, amictum, amicivi, *ſeldom.*
Alſo
To put it on ✿ Induĕre, ui, utum.
Or to put it off ✿ Exu re, ui, ūtum.

It is the Buſineſs of a Builder

To build ✿ Stŭ re, ſtruxi, ſtructum

Of the Shepherd

To feed ✿ Paſcēre, pavi, paſtum.
To milk ✿ Mulgēre, mulſi, mulſum & mulctum
To clip, to ſhear ✿ Tondēre, tōtondi, tonſum

Of the Huſbandman

To ſow ✿ [1] Sĕr re, ſevi, sătum.
To reap, or mow ✿ Mĕtere, meſſui, meſſum
To grind ✿ Molĕre, molui, molĭtum.

Of the Plowman

To plow ✿ Arāre, avi, atum.

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[1] But the Compounds which have another Signification make *Serui*; as *Aſſerui, Inſerui, Deſerui*

Of

Of the Gardener

To plant	Plantāre, avi, atum.
To dig	Fŏdĕre, fōdi, fossum.

It belongs to the Master *of the* Family

To call for, or require	Poscĕre, popoſci, [1] poſcĭtum.
To bid or command	Jŭbēre, juſſi, juſſum
To forbid	Vĕtāre, vetui, vetĭtum.
To bid or invite	Invĭtāre, avi, atum.

It is the Buſineſs of a KING

To reign	Regnāre, avi, atum.
To govern	Gŭbernāre, avi, atum.
To eſtabliſh	[2] Sancīre, ſanxi, ſanctum, & ſancītum.

It is the Buſineſs *of a* School Maſter

To teach the Scholar	Dŏcēre, dŏcui, doctum.
To admoniſh him	Mŏnēre, monui, monĭtum
To adviſe	Suadēre, ſuaſi, ſuaſum.

If he Does Well

To praiſe Him	Laudāre, avi, atum.
Or Commend	

If he Does Amiſs

To threaten Him	Mĭnāri, minatus ſum.
To puniſh	Pūnīre, ivi, itum.

It is the Duty of a Scholar

To learn	Diſcere, dĭdĭci, [3]
To imitate	˘Ímĭtāri, imĭtatus, ſum.
To obey	˘Obĕdire, ivi, itum.
Duly to regard	Cŏlĕre, colui, cultum.
To fear, ſtand in awe	Vĕrēri, veritus ſum.

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[1] Is ſeldom uſed.

[2] Formerly *Sancii & Sanctivi.*

[3] And formerly *diſcitum.*

In

In the Church *Men uſe*

To pray	Prĕcāri, precatus, ſum.
To beſeech	Orāre, avi, atum
To vow	Vŏvēre, vŏvi, votum.

Before a Judge

To promiſe or engage	Spondēre, ſpopondi, ſponſum
To Swear	Jurāre avi, atus ſum, atum

A Soldier *uſes*

To make ready, to prepare	Părāre, avi, atum.
To fight	Pugnāre, avi, atum.
To ſtrike	Icĕre, ici, ictum.
To beat or overcome	Vincĕre, vici, victum.
To tame or ſubdue	Dŏmāre, ui, ĭtum.
To pillage or plunder	Spŏliāre, avi, atum.
Sometimes *To ſpare*	Parcĕre, peperci, parſum & parſi parĭctum *ſeldom*

There are ſeveral Actions *which Men have in* Buſineſs, *as*

WATER

To draw	Haurīre, hauſi, hauſtum.
To waſh	Lăvāre, lavi, lotum, & lautum, & lavatum
To pour out	Fundĕre, fudi, fuſum,

Diverſe Things

To number	Numĕrāre, avi, atum.
To gather or chuſe	Lĕgĕre, lēgi, lectum.
To mix or mingle	[1]Miſcēre, miſcui, miſtum
To join	Jungĕre, junxi, junctum.
To ſcatter	Spargēre, ſparſi, ſparſum.
To divide	Dividĕre, diviſi, diviſum.
To diſtribute, *or give out*	Tribuĕre, tribui, tribūtū

[1] Formerly the ſupine was *Mixtum.*

They

They uſe alſo with Inſtruments

To cut	Sĕcāre, sĕcui, ſectum.
To cleave	Findĕre, fidi, fiſſum.
To ſlaſh	Scindĕre, ſcĭdi, ſciſſum.
To ſmite, or to back	Cædĕre, cæcīdi, cæſum.
To prick	[1]Pungĕre, pŭpŭgi, punctū.
To ſtrangle	Strangŭlare, avi, atum.
To kill	[2] Nĕcare, necavi.
To thump, or knock	Tundĕre, tŭtŭdi, tunſum
To break	Frangĕre, frēgi, fractum
To burſt	Rumpĕre, rupi, ruptum
To preſs, *or ſqueeze*	Premĕre, preſſi, preſſum
To ſweep, or bruſh	Verrĕre, verri, verſum.
To purge, *or cleanſe*	Purgāre, āvi, ātum.
To rub out	Delēre, delēvi, ētum.
To adorn	Ornāre, avi, atum.
To poliſh	Pōlīre, ivi, itum.
To paint	Pingĕre, pinxi, pictum.
To write	Scribĕre, ſcripſi, ſcriptum

Things that are Looſe, *Men uſe*

To bind	Vincīre, vinxi, vinctum
To gird	Cingĕre, cinxi, cinctum
To hoop	Viēre, vievi, vietum.

That which is Bound

To looſe, or looſen	Solvĕre, ſolvi, ſolūtum.

That which is Shut

To open	Pandĕre, pandi, paſſum

That which is Open

To ſhut	Claudĕre, clauſi, clauſum

[1] Alſo *Punxi*, but this is ſeldom uſed out of Compoſition.

[2] *Necui* is ſeldom uſed, *Phædrus* has *necuit hominem*, but here others read *nocuit*.

That

That which is Hid

To ſhew ❀ Monſtrāre, avi, atum.

That which ſeems

To hang, ready to fall } [1] Mĭnēre, n.ŭi.
They uſe
To prop, ſupport } Fulcīre, fulſi.

That Men do ſo or ſo, *is becauſe it uſes*

To like them } Libēre, libui, libĭtum.
Or to be allowed } Lĭcēre, licui, licĭtum.

If they do a Thing oft, *they are ſaid*

To exerciſe } Exercēre, exercui, ercitum
To uſe or to be accuſtomed } Sŏēre, ſuevi, ſuetum.
To uſe or to be wont } Sŏlēre, ſolitus ſum.

In Buſineſs *Men uſe*

To buy } [2] Emĕre, emi, emtum.
To ſell } Vendĕre, vendĭdi, venditŭ
To owe } Dēbēre, debui, debĭtum.

A Man ought

To begin a Work *in order* } Ordīri, orſus ſum.
To make or to do it } Făcĕre, fēci, factum
And to carry it on if he deſigns } Gĕrĕre, geſſi, geſtum.
To finiſh, *or to end it* } Fīnīre, ivi, itum.

---

[1] *Præmineo, Emineo, Promineo, Immineo,* come from this Verb Mīnēre, and not from Manēre. *Inclinata minent in eandem prodita partem.* Lucretius. l. 6. v. 562.

[2] *Emere* was formerly uſed for TAKE, and from thence come the Significations of the Compounds, Demĕre, &c.

XXIX. Of PRONOUNS.

If you aſk	
What is it? / *Who or which is it?*	Quid? / Quis?
The Anſwer is	
I	ᵛEgo
Or thou	Tū
Himſelf	Sūi
That	Ille, illa, illud. / *Or* ĭs, ĕa, id. / *Or* iſte, iſta, iſtud.
Ones ſelf	Ipſe, ipſa, ipſum.
This	Hic, hæc, hoc.
The ſame	Idem, eădem, idem.
Another	Alius, alia, aliud.
Some one	Quidam, quædam, quoddam
Any	Ullus, ulla, ullum
None	[1]Nullus, nulla, nullum,
That, which, who	Qui, quæ, quod.
If you aſk	
Which, or whether of the two	ᵛUter, utra, utrum.
It is	
Either, or one of the two	Alter, altĕra, altrum.
Neither of the two	[2]Neuter, neutra, neutrum

[1] As *None* is as much as *No one*, ſo is *Nullus* as much as *Ne ullus*.

[2] As *Neither* is as much as *Not either*, ſo is *Neuter* as much as *Ne uter*.

If

If you aſk

Whoſe is it? Cūjus?

The Anſwer is, it is

Mine Mĕus, a, um.
Thine Tŭus, a, um.
His own Sŭus, a, um.
Ours Noſter, noſtra, noſtrum
Yours Veſter, veſtra, vaſtrum
Their own Suus, sŭa, sūum.

If you aſk

Of what Tribe, or Country is he? Cūjas, ātis.

The Anſwer is, he is

Of our Tribe, or Country Noſtras, ātis.
Of your Tribe, or Country Veſtras, ātis.

XXXIII. Of ADVERBS.

Adverbs *of* Aſking *are*

Whether? Or, no Num? An? Ne?
Why Quāre? Cur?

Of Affirming

Yes, yea Imo, næ
Yes, indeed Quidem

Of Denying

No, not Nē, non, haud

Of Place

If the Queſtion be made by

Where Ubi?

The Anſwer is by

Here Hic
There Ibi
Any where Uſquam
No where Nuſquam
Far off Procul
Nigh Prope

If the Queſtion is

Whence Unde;

The Anſwer is

Hence Hinc
Whence Inde

If the Queſtion is

Whither Quo;

The Anſwer is

Hither Huc

Of

Of Time

If the Queſtion is

When	Quando?

The Anſwer is

Then	Tunc, tum
When I came	Cum
Yeſterday	Hĕri
Erewhile, ſometimes ſince	Dūdum
Long ago	Olim
Now	Nunc
Streight, by and by	Mox
At any time, ever	Unquam
Never	Nunquam

If the Queſtion is

How long	Quamdiu?

The Anſwer is

A long time	Diu
While	Dum
Until	Dōnec

If you aſk

How oft	Quŏtĭes?

The Anſwer is

Once	Sĕmel
Twice	Bis
Thrice	Ter
Four times	Quăter
Oft or oftentimes	Sæpe
Always	Semper

If you ask

How
Doth he act! — Quomŏdo

The Answer is

So thus — Sic, Ita
Rashly — Tĕmĕre
In vain — Frustra
Together — Simul

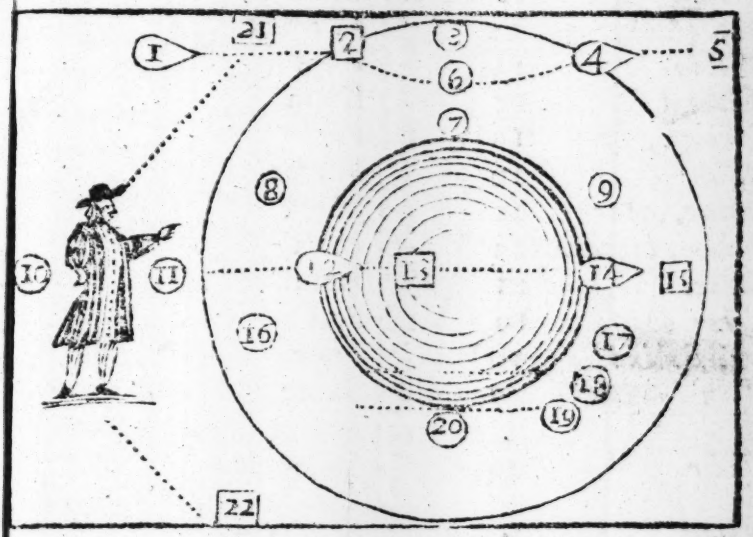
If you ask

How
Great is he; — Quam

The Answer is

As Great — Tam
As I — Quam
More Great — Măgis
Than I — Quam

XXXI. Of the PREPOSITIONS.



The Eleven Pair of Prepoſitions *which reſpect* Space *in general, are*

TO	1	[1] AD
From	4	A, ab *or* abs.
At, or nigh	2	Apud
Off	5	
Over, on the other Side	3	Trans

[1] In this Picture, the Oval Figures, ſuch are (1) (4) &c. denote the *Prepoſitions*, which tend to MOTION; the ſquare Figures ſuch are (2) (21;) ſignify the REST of that MOTION: The Round Figures, ſuch are (3) (6,) repreſent the *Prepoſitions* which indifferently refer to REST or MOTION.

About	6	Circa *Or* Circum
Into	12	In
Out of	14	E, *or* ex
Within	13	Intra
Without	15	Extra
Through, by	18	Per
Beſide	19	Præter
Above, over	21	Sūpra
Below, beneath	22	Infra
Before	11	Ante
After	10	Poſt
Or, Behind	10	Pōne
Upon	7	Super
		Sub
Under	20	*Or* Subter
		Cis
Behither, on this Side	8	*Or* Cītra
Beyond	9	Ultra
Bet-wixt, or between	16	Inter
Againſt, over againſt	17	Adverſus

The other Præpoſitions *are*

Againſt	Contra
Towards	Erga
Beſide,, nigh to	Juxta
For, becauſe of	Ob
With one, in one's keeping	Pĕnes
Nigh to, and for	Propter
After, according to	Sĕcundum
By, cloſe by	Sĕcus
With, together with	Cum
Without, not with	Abſque
Before, in one's Preſence	Cōram
Out of Sight, privily	Clam
Before, in Sight of	Pălam

From

From and concerning	Dē
Before, more than	Præ
For, inſtead of	Pro
Without, not with	Sĭne
Up to	Tĕnus

XXXII. Of CONJUNCTIONS.

AND	ET, que, atque
Alſo, too	Quoque
Neither, nor	Nĕque, nec
Either, or	Aut, vel, ve
But	Sed, aſt, at, autem
Becauſe	Quia
For	Năm, Enim
If	Si
Unleſs	Ni, Nĭſi
Therefore	Ergo, Igĭtur
Although	Quanquam
Yet, nevertheleſs	Tămen
That	Ut
So	Ita
As	Ut

XXXIII. Of INTERJECTIONS.

O! *Oh!*	O!
Soho!	Eho! Heus! Hem!
Lo! Behold!	En! Ecce!
Wailady! Wo!	Hei! Væ!
Phy! Piſh!	Phy! Au!
Huſh! Whiſt!	So! Au!

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